

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Big Smuggling Plot Unveiled—Auto-lst Jailed for Causing Boy's Death—Illinois Gets Queer Senator—Rebellion in Peru Crushed—Wheat Corner.**

**SMUGGLING CHINESE:**—A gigantic conspiracy to smuggle across the Mexican border Chinese men and women, opium and diamonds has been unearthed, and eight arrests have been made. The Chinese, who are excluded from this country by law are valuable workmen for certain purposes, mostly criminal, and there is a great demand for them. They have been smuggled across the Mexican border and sent in the dining cars of fast trains to Chicago, where they have been put to work. The diamond and opium have been more widely distributed, and altogether the men who have managed the affair have made hundreds of thousands.

**PRISON FOR AUTO DRIVER:**—The first conviction of an automobile driver for killing a pedestrian has been found in New York, and the chauffeur is likely to spend twenty years in jail. He had been repeatedly arrested for driving faster than the law allows, and finally confessed to killing a little boy, who had tried to cross the street ahead of him. It is hoped that this conviction will stop, at least to some extent, the series of murders by automobiles in big cities.

**DEMOCRATS ELECT REPUBLICAN:**—Illinois has made herself infamous by following the example of Kentucky and sending to the Senate a Republican elected by Democratic votes. The man thus "honored" is the notorious Boss Billy Lorimer. He got 55 Republican votes and 53 Democrats. Besides, the Republicans who voted for him were traitors both to their own promises and to the party primary, which nominated Sen. Hopkins for the place.

**ROOSEVELT RESTING:**—Theodore Roosevelt has finished the first part of his hunt, and left his camp for a few days rest in town. During the month he has been hunting he has secured 86 specimens of 22 different varieties of game.

**WHEAT STEAL COMPLETED:**—Patton did it. He managed to hold that wheat corner of his till the end of the month, and finally "squeezed" several million dollars out of the other speculators. There has been a temporary rise in prices, but it may be expected to end suddenly, and already there are signs that wheat will go back to its normal price. The people, as usual, foot the bill.

**FAST BASEBALL:**—The leaders in baseball are experimenting with a new form of ball, which will go about twice as far as the kind now used. They think it will sort of liven up the game, which has come to be largely pitchers' duels.

**REVOLT QUELLED:**—A revolt in Peru, which came so nearly succeeding that the president was captured, was defeated last week with great slaughter. The loyal troops rallied and recaptured the president, Senor Leguia, and he took the field at the head of his army and defeated the rebels, killing several hundreds of them.

**LONG AIRSHIP FLIGHT:**—Count Zeppelin, the German, has broken all records for airship flight by traveling 850 miles and over in about 30 hours in his monster machine. It is easy to see what danger this thing would be to opposing armies in case of war.

**FAIR OFFENS:**—The great Alaska-Yukon Exposition, at Seattle was formally opened on Tuesday. There will, however, not be many visitors for some weeks yet.

**ANOTHER TORNADO:**—The tornado season is still on in the Southwest, the last one wiping out the town Zephyr, Texas, killing 32 people and seriously injuring fifty more. There were also about twenty people killed last week by storms in Oklahoma.

**GEORGIA STRIKE OFF:**—The railroad strike in Georgia which was on the point of causing violence has finally been called off and the differences have been settled except the question of employing negro firemen. This question will be submitted to arbitration.

## COMMENCEMENT

### BRING YOUR FRIENDS

Splendid Programme Arranged for the Day—Every Inducement for You and Your Companions to Come and Enjoy Yourselves—Everybody Welcome.

The Commencement program of Berea College this year is more interesting than ever. Every one who can possibly do so should be on hand in the early morning and stay all day. Even then no one person could see all that is to be seen and enjoy all that is to be enjoyed on Berea's campus on June 9th.

To one who wishes the utmost enjoyment and benefit for the day a few suggestions may be helpful. First, Berea is an educational city, it is not one school but a group of schools under one management. There is the College for more advanced students, the Normal Department for the training of teachers, the Academy with five different courses of study for those who do not expect to teach and the Model Schools for those less advanced and several great lines of industry like wood-work, printing, mountain agriculture and household management. Visitors should inspect some of these industrial plants in the early morning and be ready to attend the exercises in the Tabernacle which begin by 9 o'clock. The Tabernacle exercises in the forenoon are exhibitions and speeches by the students. These are arranged in groups and it is requested that visitors should not enter or leave the Tabernacle during the exercises. At the close of each group of exercises, practically every half hour, a gun will be fired and a few minutes given for those who wish to enter or leave the Tabernacle. In this way you can know how the program is moving on.

At half past eleven the graduates receive their diplomas and the prize Bibles are given out. This is the most important spot in the day.

Immediately after the morning exercises in the Tabernacle there will be the laying of the corner stone on the new Pearson's Hall. This will be a large and beautiful building in which young men of the College Department will have their rooms and it is expected to accommodate more than one hundred.

At one o'clock begin the afternoon exercises which consist of addresses by distinguished speakers from abroad. Every one should find time to visit the fair of homespun industries in Lincoln Hall and to ascend to the tower of the new Chapel. Besides this, every one should try to step inside of the Library and the Printing Office.

There will be in one of the small buildings near the Tabernacle a place where visitors can leave their lunch baskets in charge of a keeper and their babies in charge of one of the lady teachers and a number of young girls. This is a great help to the mothers.

Coffee, lemonade, sandwiches and other refreshments will be served at the pavilion just north of the Library.

### FIVE GREAT SPEAKERS

The speaking at the coming Commencement will certainly be of very unusual interest. It begins with the sermon to graduates by President Frost next Sunday morning. The beautiful new chapel will be filled to its utmost, and the entrance of the procession of graduates is a sight to bless one's eyes.

During the strenuous work of the Adjustment Fund campaign, President Frost has hardly spoken in Berea, and everyone will be glad to hear this sermon to graduates.

Sunday night there will be an address before the young people's religious societies by Prof. G. N. Ellis.

Monday night is the concert of the Harmonia Society, and Tuesday night there will be an address before the literary societies by the Hon. William C. Cochran of Cincinnati. Mr. Cochran is a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and grandson of Charles

(Continued on fourth page)

## Berea College COMMENCEMENT

1909

June 4, Friday . . . . . Literary Societies  
Joint Anniversary, 7:30 p. m.  
June 5, Saturday . . . . . Academy  
Annual Exhibition, 7:30 p. m.  
June 6, Sunday . . . . . Berea College Sunday  
Sermon to Graduates, 10:45 a. m.  
Address to Religious Societies, 7:30 p. m.  
June 7 and 8 . . . . . Oral Examinations  
June 7, Monday . . . . . Harmonia Society  
Annual Concert, 7:30 p. m.  
June 8, Tuesday . . . . . Literary Societies  
Address, Hon. Wm. C. Cochran, 7:30 p. m.  
June 9, Wednesday . . . . . COMMENCEMENT  
Student Exhibits and Addresses, 9:00 a. m.  
Corner Stone Laying, 11:30 a. m.  
Commencement Orations, 1 p. m.  
Rev. J. G. Herget, D. D., Cincinnati  
State Supt. J. G. Crabbe, Frankfort  
Social and Prayer Meeting, 7:00 p. m.

Fall Term Opens Wednesday, September 15

## A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Does anybody know the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties these days?

There was once a time when the two parties stood for great and opposing principles. Every man could tell easily enough to which he belonged, and on every important question could vote for measures or men which came up to the standards of the party. Members of the parties believed in their principles and fought for them. The line between the two was distinct.

But now—Well Bryan says Roosevelt is a Democrat, Bailey says Bryan is a Populist, Roosevelt says Bailey is a grafter. In the Senate seven Democratic senators have announced that they do not consider themselves bound by the Denver platform—two or three Republicans have said the same about the platform they ran on. And to cap the climax, we have two "Republican" senators who owe their seats to Democrats. The first was Bradley, of Kentucky, and the second is Bill Lorimer of Illinois, who to get his seat has thwarted the will of the party expressed at the polls, and has entered into a deal whereby he has been elected tho a majority of his own party in the legislature voted against him on the final ballot. There has been no trade which will result in needed legislation for the state—the Democrats—53 of them—voted for him for "personal" reasons.

It is this Illinois performance of electing the wrong man with votes from both parties which gives the clue to what is happening in this country. It has happened more than once, and in each case there have been hints that there were more votes in reserve if needed. A similar thing happens right along in the Senate, where there are always enough Democratic votes to put thru a Republican measure in case some Republicans refuse to vote against their consciences. And there are always just enough. Never any wasted.

Somebody that can manage things, you see is able to swing enough votes regardless of party, to put in certain men. There is some one bigger than the party, or either party or both parties. The men and measures that win by these queer combinations are always under suspicion, and usually, in due time, it is found out that they are not for the benefit of the people, but of certain "interests." Of course the men work for whomover it was elected them—so it is evident that they know that they owe their success to the "interests." And the "interests" get what they want, of corrupt legislation, or excessive duties in the holy name of protection, or weak laws that deny the rights of the poor voter, or any one of the thousand ways in which the rich are oppressing the poor in this country.

So we see that the "interests" manage to get the laws they want by owning the men that make the laws. They do not care which party sells them what they want—they work with both, and when they need it throw both in together to get the needed power. The party line breaks down when the plan of the "interests" require it—the never when the welfare of the people demands it. Party is sacred—till it comes time to betray the people. Party is sacred to the voters—but some way not to the legislators.

There is just one more step, to show where this power of the interests and their hired bosses comes from. And yet we all know—corruption. The "interests" have money to help candidates get elected, and there are in many communities enough voters who can be bought so that these candidates, with the "interests" money, can buy the offices which are supposed to be the gift of the people. No wonder these candidates do not feel that they have to care for the people's interests. They know that the people have given them nothing—they have bought their offices, and they work these offices for the benefit of the men who helped buy them. So, after all, such performances as that in Illinois come back to the corrupt voters.

Have you any such votes in your precinct, gentle reader? If you have, think this over:—Have your interests already been sold out by men who have been "elected" in your community, and if not, are you going to wait till they are sold out before you do anything to safeguard them? And have you ever done anything to see that your community has honest officers, elected by an honest vote?

## WATCH!

Watch next week for our Special Commencement Number. There will be a number of articles of interest to all who have ever been in Berea, along with some good pictures.

## IN WASHINGTON

Senate Debate a Mask to Blind People to Deals It Covers—Aldrich Winning by Clever Manipulation—Bailey Acts the Bully—Bradley's Fine Speech.

Washington, D. C.

May 29, 1909.

The worst feature of this long drawn-out tariff speechifying is that the general public has no idea of how matters are really going, since the actual work is being done quietly in private conversations and by political "deals" concealed behind the noisy but useless public debates. When the bill was first read by the Senate reading clerk paragraph by paragraph Senator Aldrich made a note of each objection on the part of any Senator to any paragraph. Thus he secured a list of the discontented Senators, and found out just what it was which displeased each of them. Then he allowed the Senate to amuse itself with oratory while he set to work unobtrusively to "fix" as many disgruntled Senators as is necessary in order to pass the bill. In all the six weeks of talk on the Senate floor there has not been a single important action taken.

This week the sugar schedule has been the subject of the Senate orators. The Finance Committee gained four days of valuable time in which to pursue its secret bargainings during the first of the week, when the heated agitators had worked off all the irritation and used all the ammunition for speeches which they had. Senator Aldrich let the matter come to a vote and his organization defeated the advocates of lower sugar duty overwhelmingly. Senator McEnery of Louisiana, a life-long Democrat, came out flat-footed in favor of a high tariff protection on sugar, thus adding another to the list of Southern protectionists.

On Friday afternoon Senator Bradley of Kentucky made an eloquent plea for his amendment to enable farmers to sell their tobacco without taxation. His ability as a speaker attracted attention even in so hardened an aggregate as the Senate, and the earnestness of his appeal for the farmer secured much interest in his amendment. Its fate, however, depends not only on oratory but on Sen. Bradley's ability to make friends with the Senate "gang" which guides the destinies of Senate legislation. If he can make concessions the machine needs and can offset the pressure brought to bear by the agents of the Tobacco Trust he may be able to succeed. The statesmen here seem to think that his bill is good enough so far as it goes, but that it would not hit the Trust particularly hard nor remedy the condition which brought on the "night-riding."

Free lumber, that favorite policy of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, went down to an ignominious defeat early in the week, seventeen of the Democrats lining up with the Republicans to raise the price of our lumber and increase the temptation to timber owners to cut and sell the forests which ought to be preserved for the future.

### BAILEY A BULLY.

Senator Bailey of Texas jumped on to a little newspaper man in the Capitol corridor Friday afternoon for an article appearing in the New York Times accusing Bailey of selling out to Aldrich by directing the Democratic opposition into the lines least annoying to the Republican organization. In order to prove that he had not done this Mr. Bailey hit the little chap two or three blows in the face, and then to clinch the argument started to throttle him. Mr. Manning put up a game fight, but was saved only by the interposition of Senator Clapp who got behind Mr. Bailey and threw his arms around the late Texan. This will discourage small newspaper correspondents from printing stuff about any statesman except those whom old age has incapacitated from fighting. Or perhaps the newspaper men will begin to hunt in packs, as wolves hunt buffalo.

The endless talk indulged in by the Senate without action has recalled here the memory of the days when the Senate labored and argued a whole winter about the Hepburn Law three years ago, only to have the Supreme Court declare that the painfully prepared measure which the great Constitutional lawyers of the Senate finally worked out was neither sensible nor Constitutional nor useful. The Senate costs the country a lot of money first and last; and judging from the amount of good it has done in the past decade we might better have blown in the cash in support of the Hepburn bill.

(Continued on fourth page)

## IN OUR OWN STATE

Pres. Lebus of Tobacco Society Has Resigned—Gen. Joanson Will Not Quit Place—Opposition to Prohibition Organization—Four Girls Burned.

**OPPOSING PROHIBITION:**—A meeting of business men was held in Louisville last week at which resolutions were adopted opposing state wide prohibition at this time. There have been several men's names used without authority, and the meeting has been much discredited, but there is no doubt that there will be strong opposition to state-wide prohibition. If the liquor interests would obey the laws and submit to reasonable regulation, there is little doubt but what they could find enough supporters for clean saloons to save them, but the liquor interests can be counted on to make fools of themselves at a critical time, and there is pretty good reason to believe that they will so disgust the people that they will be put out of business entirely.

**FOUR GIRLS BURNED:**—Four little girls were burned to death as a result of an accident at the Commencement of the Central City High School last week. A lamp overturned and the girls were killed in the panic and fire that followed about a dozen more were very seriously injured.

**NEW TRIAL:**—The Court of Appeals has granted a new trial for Mrs. Amelia Allen, who was convicted in Breathitt of killing Mrs. Fanny Tutt.

**JOHNSON NOT TO QUIT:**—An investigation of Gen. Johnson's office last week under circumstances which he misunderstood led him to offer his resignation to the Governor, but he has withdrawn it now that the circumstances have been cleared up.

**LEBUS RESIGNS:**—Pres. Lebus of the Burley Tobacco Society who urged that society to the successful finish of its war last year, has resigned his place. His successor has not yet been named.

## SONS OF REVOLUTION COMING

The Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution makes an excursion to Berea next Saturday coming on a special train and remaining four or five hours as the guests of Berea College.

This society is one of the oldest and most honorable of all our patriotic associations. It embraces the descendants of those who fought in the War of the Revolution under Washington. It embraces many of the most distinguished citizens of all the states. It is especially useful as an organization which influences North, South, East and West alike.

Just before his death General C. M. Clay gave to Berea College his certificate of membership in this great organization. It is one of the important discoveries of Berea College that among people of the southern mountains there are a great many descendants of Revolutionary soldiers. This fact, as President Frost has made it public, has done more than anything else toward raising the estimation of the mountain people in the eyes of the world. It is proposed to organize societies of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution among the students of Berea and there will be great looking up of ancestry. To facilitate this President Frost has procured at great expense a public document which gives a list of all persons who were receiving pensions for Revolutionary service in the year 1834. This shows some five hundred names from the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. The book is in Secretary Gamble's office where it may be consulted by those interested. The residence of the several pensioners are given by counties and the Citizen contains herewith a map showing the counties of eastern Kentucky in the year 1834. This map has great interest of its own aside from its connection with Revolutionary great grandfathers.

## NOTICE!

Owing to the rush of Commencement Day next week 'The Citizen' will be obliged to go to press earlier than usual and we wish all correspondents and others having business with the paper would take extra pains to get their copy in early. We will make every effort to print late communications, but cannot promise to use anything which arrives after Monday morning. Material arriving on Saturday will have an even better chance.

The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.—United Presbyterian.

## Last Great Musical Treat of the Year HARMONIA CONCERT

A splendid program of Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. This the Most Popular Concert of the year. Everybody enjoys it. No one can afford to miss it.

Popular Price 15 Cents 7:30 P. M. College Chapel, June 7



# THE LION'S SHARE

BY OCTAVE THANET  
AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF THE HOUR

ILLUSTRATIONS BY  
A. WEIL  
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## SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the suicide of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, brother of the dead student. Three years later, in Chicago, in 1926, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Winter's millions. A Miss Smith was mentioned, apparently as a conspirator. Winter unexpectedly met a relative, Mrs. Millie Melville, who told him that his Aunt Rebecca, Archie and the latter's nurse, Miss Janet Smith, were to leave for the west with the colonel and Mrs. Melville. A great financial magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca, Miss Smith and Archie. He met his orderly, Secret Haley, to watch over Cary Mercer. Col. Winter learned that the financial magnate is Edwin S. Keatchum. On approaching Cary Mercer, the colonel was snubbed. Winter, aided by Archie, cleverly frustrated a hold-up on the train. He took a great liking to Miss Smith, despite her alleged connection with the kidnapping plot, which he had not yet revealed to his relatives. The party arrived in San Francisco. It was thought that there were big persons behind the hold-up gang. Archie mysteriously disappeared. Fruitless search was conducted for Archie. Blood in a nearby room at the hotel caused fears for the boy's life. No headway was made in the search for Archie. The lady's voice was heard over the telephone, however, and a minute later a woman's voice—that of Miss Smith. Col. Winter and a detective set out for the empty mansion, owned by Arnold, a Harvard graduate. They were met with a terrible detonation, indicating an explosion within. The party rushed into the house.

## CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"I am not often mistaken in people," was the colonel's rather oblique answer, "and I think you are a gentleman who might kill me if you had a chance, but would not break his word to me. If you will promise to play fair with us, do no harm to my nephew, take this letter and bring me an answer—if you find any one—on your word of honor as a Japanese soldier and gentleman, you may go; we will not signal the police. Is it a bargain?"

The Jap gravely assented, still in the language of the east, "saving his face" by the declaration of the absence of his principals. And he went off as gracefully and courteously as if only the highest civilities had passed between them.

"Won't he try some skin game on us?" the detective questioned; but Winter only motioned toward the telephone desk. "Listen at it," he said, "you can tell if the wires are cut; and he knows your men are outside hiding, somewhere; he doesn't know how many. You see, we have the advantage of them there; to be safe they don't dare to let many people into their secret. We can have a whole gang. We haven't many, but they may think we have."

Birdsall, who had lifted the receiver to his ear, laid it down with an appeased nod. Immediately he proceeded to satisfy his professional conscience by a search in every nook and cranny of the apartment. But no result appeared important enough to justify the production of his red morocco notebook and his fountain-pen. He had passed in disgust when the colonel sat up suddenly, erect in his chair; his keener ears had caught some sound which made him dart to all the windows in succession. "He called Haley (whom he had posted outside to guard the door) and dispatched him across the hall to reconnoiter. 'I am sure it was the sound of wheels,' he explained, 'but Haley will be too late; we are on the wrong side of the house.'"

As he spoke the buzz of an electric bell jarred their ears. "Somebody is coming in the front door," hazarded Birdsall.

"Evidently," returned the colonel, dryly, "how can our absent friends get in otherwise—at least how can they let us understand they have come in? I think we are going to have the pleasure of an interview with the elusive Mr. Mercer."

They waited. The colonel motioned Birdsall to a seat by the table, within breathing distance of the telephone. He himself flattered the loose journals and magazines, his ironic smile creasing his cheek. "Our Japanese friend reads the newspapers," he remarked. "Here are today's papers; yes, Examiner and Chronicle, unfolded and smoked over. Cigar, too, not cigarette, for here is a stump—decidedly our cherry-blossom friends are getting civilized!"

"Oh, there is somebody in here all right," grunted Birdsall. "Say, colonel, you are sure Mrs. Winter has had no answer to her ad? No kind of notice about sending money?"

"I haven't seen her for a few hours, but I saw Mrs. Melville Winter; she was positive no word had come. She thought my aunt was more worried than she would admit, and Miss Smith looked pale, although she seemed hopeful."

"She didn't really want to give me the letter, I thought," said the detective. The colonel gave him no reply save a black look. A silence fell. A footfall outside broke it, a grin, in no wise stealthily. Birdsall seized his hand inside his coat. The colonel rose and bowed gravely to Cary Mercer.

On his part, Mercer was not to be least flustered; he looked at the two men, not with the arrogant suspicion which had stung Winter on the train, but with the melancholy courtesy of

his bearing at Cambridge, three years before.

"This, I think, is Col. Winter?" he said, returning the bow, but not extending his hand, which hung down, slack and empty, at his side.

"I am glad you recognized me this time, Mr. Mercer."

"I am sorry that I did not recognize you before," answered Mercer. "Will you gentlemen be seated? I am not the owner of the house nor his son; I am not even a friend, only a casual acquaintance of the young man, but I seem to be rather in the position of host, so will you be seated, and may I offer you some Scotch and Shasta—Mr.—ah—"

"Mr. Horatio Birdsall of the Birdsall & Gwen Detective Agency," interposed Winter. Birdsall bowed. Mercer bowed. "Excuse me if I decline for us both; our time is limited—no, thank you, not a cigar, either. Now, Mr. Mercer, to come to the point, I want my nephew. I understand he is in this house."

"You are quite mistaken," Mercer responded, with unshaken calm. "He is not."

"Where is he, then?" "I do not know, Col. Winter. What I should recommend is for you to go back to the Palace, and if you do not find him there—why, come and shoot us up again!" His eye strayed for a second to the blackened, reeking mass on the great stone hearth.

"Have you sent him home? Is that what you mean to imply?" "I imply nothing, colonel; I don't dare to with such strenuous fighters as you gentlemen; only go and see, and if you do find the young gentleman has had no ill treatment, no scare—only a little adventure such as boys like, I hope you will come out here, or wherever I may be, and have that cigar you are refusing."

The colonel was frankly puzzled. He couldn't quite focus his wits on this bravado which had nothing of the bravo about it, in fact, had a tinge of witfulness in its quiet. One would have said the man regretted his compulsory attitude of antagonism; that he wanted peace.

Mercer smiled faintly. "You ought to know by this time when a man is lying, colonel," he continued, "but I will go further. I may have done plenty of wrong things in my life, some things, maybe, which the law might call a crime; but I have never done anything which would debar me from passing my word of honor as a gentleman; nor any one else from taking it. I give you my word of honor that I have meant and I do mean no slightest harm to Archie Winter; and that, while I do not know where he is at this speaking, I believe you will find him safe under your aunt's protection when you get back to the Palace."

"Call up the Palace hotel, Mr. Birdsall," was the colonel's reply. "Mr. Mercer, I do not distrust that you are speaking exactly, but you know your Shakespeare; and there are promises which keep their word to the ear but break it to the sense."

"I don't wonder at your mistake; but you are mistaken, sir."

Birdsall was phlegmatically ringing up Mrs. Winter, having the usual experience of the rash person who intrudes his paltry needs on the complex workings of a great hotel system.

"No, I don't know the number, I haven't the book here, but you know, Palace hotel. Well, give me information, then—Busy? Well, give me another information, then—yes, I want the Palace hotel—Pa-lace—yes, yes, Palace hotel; yes, certainly. Yes? Mrs. Archibald Winter. Yes—line busy? Well, hold on until it is disconnected. Say, Miss Furber, that you? This is Birdsall & Gwen. Yes. Give me Mrs. Winter, will you, 337? This Mrs. Winter? Oh! When will she be back? Is Mrs. Melville Winter in? Well, Miss Smith in? She's gone, too? Has Master Archibald got back, yet, to the hotel? Hasn't? Thank you—oh!" in answer to the colonel's interruption. "What say, colonel?"

"Tell her to call up this number,"—the colonel read it out of the telephone book—"when Master Archie does get back, will you? I am afraid, Mr. Mercer, that you will have to allow us to trespass on your hospitality for a little longer."

He suspected that Mercer was annoyed, although he answered lightly enough: "As you please, Col. Winter. I am sure you will hear very soon. Now, there is another matter, your machine; I understand you left it outside. Will you ring for Kito, colonel? Under the circumstances you may prefer to do your own ringing. I will ask him to attend to the car."

The colonel made proper acknowledgments. He was thinking that had Mercer cared to confiscate the motor he would have done it without ringing; on the other hand, did he desire some special intercourse with his retainer, whereat, under their very noses, he could issue his orders—well, possibly they might get a whiff of the secret themselves were he allowed to try. At present the game baffled him. Therefore he nodded to Birdsall's



"Yes, Sir, I Got Your Aunt Herself," Responded Mercer.

puckered face behind Mercer's shoulder. And he rang the bell.

The Jap answered it with suspicious alacrity.

"Kito," said Mercer, "will you attend to Gen. Winter's car? Bring it up to the court."

Absolutely harmless, to all appearances, but Birdsall, from his safe position behind master and man, looked shrewd suspicion at the soldier.

"Shall your man in the hall go with him?" asked Mercer.

The colonel shook his head. "No," he said, quietly, "we have other men outside if he needs help. Call Kito, please." But when Birdsall attempted to get central there was no response.

The colonel merely shrugged his shoulders, although Birdsall frowned with vexation. "What a pity!" said Winter, softly. "Now, the fellows will come when the time is up; we can't call them off."

Mercer smiled faintly. "There are two more telephones in the house," he observed. "You can call off your dogs easily any time you wish. Also you can hear from the Palace. Will you come upstairs with me? I assure you I have not the least intention to harm you or the honest sergeant."

"You take the first trick, Mercer," said the colonel. "I supposed the bell was your signal to have the wires cut. But about going; no, I think we will stay here. There is a door out on the court which, if you will open—thank you. A charming prospect! Excuse me if I send Haley out there; and may I go myself?"

Anticipating the answer, he stepped under the low mission lintel into a fair-like Californian court or patio of pepper trees and palms and a moss-grown fountain. There was the usual colonnade with a stone seat running round the wall. Mercer, smiling, motioned to one of them. "I wish I could convince you, colonel, that you are in no need of that plaything in your hand, and that you are going to dine with your boy—Isn't he a fine fellow?"

The colonel did not note either his admission that he had seen Archie, nor a curious warning of his tone; he had stiffened and grown rigid like a man who receives a blow which he will not admit. He stole a glance at the detective and met an atrocious smirk of complacency. They both had caught a glimpse of a figure sitting under a door of the court. They both had seen a woman's profile and a hand holding a little steel tool which had ends like an alligator's nose. And both men had recognized Miss Smith.

## CHAPTER IX.

The Agent of the Fireless Stove.

The time was two hours later. Rupert Winter was sitting on one of the stone benches of the colonnade about the patio. The court was suffused with the golden glow presaging sunset. Warm afternoon shadows lay along the flags; waving silhouettes of leafage or plant; blurred reflections from the bold bas-reliefs of Spanish warriors and Spanish priests sculptured between the spandrels of the arches.

Winter's dull eyes hardly noted them; the exotic luxuriance of foliage, the Spanish armor and Spanish cows were all too common to a denizen of a Spanish colony in the tropics, to distract his thoughts from his own ugly problem. He had been having it out with himself, as he phrased it. And there had been moments during those two hours, when he had ground his teeth and clenched his fists because of the futile and furious pain in him.

When he recognized Janet Smith, by that same illuminating flash he recognized that this woman who had been tricking him was the woman that he loved. He believed that he had said his last word to love, but love, after seeming to accept the curt dismissal, was lightly riding his heart again. "Pooled a second time," he thought with inexpressible bitterness, recalling his unhappy married life and the pretty, weak creature who had caused him such humiliation. Yet with her there had been no real wrong-doing, only absolute lack of discretion and a childish craving for gaiety and adulation. Poor child! what a woe ending for it all! The baby, the little boy who was their only living child, to die of a sudden access of an apparently trifling attack of croup, while the mother was dancing at a post hall! He was east, taking his examination for promotion. The frantic drive home in the chill of the dawn had given her a cold which her shock and grief left her no strength to resist. She was always a frail little creature, poor butterfly!—and she followed her baby inside of a month. Had she lived, her husband might have found it hard to forgive her, for already a sore heart was turning to the child for comfort; but she was dead, and he did not let his thoughts misuse her memory. Now—here was another, so different, but just as false. Then, he brought himself up with a jerk; he would be fair; he would look at things as they were; many a man had been fooled by the dummy. He would not jump at conclusions because they were cruel, any more than he would because they were kind. There was such a thing, he knew well, as credulous suspicion; it did more harm than credulous trust. Meanwhile, he had his duty. He was to find Archie; therefore, he waited. They were in the house; it was only folly to give up their advantage under the stress of any of Mercer's plausible lures to the outside.

Moreover, by degrees, he became convinced that Mercer, certainly to some extent, was sincere in his profession of belief in Archie's absence and safety. This, in spite of hearing several times that Archie was not returned. Mercer did all the speaking, but he allowed Birdsall to hold the receiver and take the message from Mrs. Winter. The telephone was in an adjoining room, but by shifting his position a number of times the colonel was able to catch a murmur of the conversation. He heard Mercer's voice distinctly. He had turned away and was following the detective out of the room. "I don't understand it any

more than you do, Mr. Birdsall," he said, "you won't believe me, but I am right worried."

"Of course I believe you," purred the detective, so softly that the colonel knew he did not believe any more than Mercer suspected. "Of course, I believe you; but I don't know what to do. It ain't on the map. I guess it's up to you to throw a little light. I've called the boys off twice already and told 'em to wait an hour or a half-hour longer. I got to see the colonel."

"I can trust my intuitions, or I can trust the circumstantial evidence," thought the colonel. He jumped up and began to pace the court.

"Seems to be like a game of bridge before one can see the dummy," he complained; and, as so often happens in the crises of life, a trivial illustration struck a wavering mind with the force of an argument. His thoughts reverted whimsically to the card-table; how many times had he hesitated over the first lead between evenly balanced suits of four; and how often had he regretted or won, depending solely upon whether his card instinct had been denied or obeyed! It might be instinct, this much-discussed "card instinct," or it might be a summing up of logical deductions so swift that the obscure steps were lost, and the reasoner was unconscious of his own logical processes. "Now," groaned Rupert Winter, "I am up against it. She looks like a good woman; she seems like a good woman; but I have only my impressions and Aunt Rebecca's against the apparent facts in the case. Well, Aunt Rebecca is a shrewd one!" He sat down and thought harder. Finally he rose, smiling. He had threshed out his problem; and his conclusion, inaudibly but very distinctly uttered to himself, was: "Me for my own impressions: if that girl is in with this gang, either what they are after isn't so bad—or they have made her believe it isn't bad."

He looked idly about him at the arched doorway of the outer court. It was carved with a favorite mission design of eight-pointed flowers with vase-like fluting below. There was a tiny crack in one of the flowers, the thinnest crack in the world. He looked at it without seeing it, or seeing it with only the outer half of his senses, but—he could not have told how—into his effort to pierce his own tangle there crept a sudden interest, a sudden keenness of scrutiny of this minute, insignificant crack in the stone. He became aware that the crack was singularly regular, preserving the form of the flower and the fluting beneath. Kito, the Japanese, who was sitting at the far end of the court, conversing in amity with Haley, just here rose and came to this particular pillar. The Irishman sat alone, rimmed by the sunset gold, little spankles of motes drifting about him; for the merest second Winter's glance lingered on him ere it went to the Jap, who passed him, courteously saluting.

After he had passed, the colonel looked again at the column and the crack—it was not there.

"Chito, chito!" muttered the colonel. Carelessly he approached the column and took the same posture as the Jap. Unobtrusively his fingers strayed over the stone. He scratched the surface; not stone, but cement. He tapped cautiously, keeping his hand well hidden by his body; no hollow sound rewarded him; but all at once his groping fingers touched a little round object under the bold point of an eight-pointed flower. He didn't dare press on it; instead he resumed his cautious tapping. He glanced about him. Save for Haley he was alone in the patio. He pressed on the round white knob, and what he had half expected happened: A segment of the column swung on inner hinges, disclosing the hollow center of the engaged columns on either side. He looked down. Nothing but darkness was visible, but while he stood, tensely holding his breath, his abnormally sensitive auricular nerve caught distinctly the staccato breath of that kind of sigh which is like a groan, and a voice said more wearily than angrily: "Oh, damn it all!"

Almost simultaneously, he heard the faint footfalls of the men within; he must replace his movable flower. The column was intact, and he was bending his frowning brows on the stylobate of another when Birdsall and Mercer entered together, Mercer, with a shrug of his shoulders at the detective's dogged suspicion, preceding the latter.

"Well," said the colonel, "did you get my aunt?"

"Yes, sir, I got your aunt herself," responded Mercer, with his Virginian survival of the formal civility of an earlier generation. "Yes, sir; but I regret to say Archie is not there."

"Where is he?" The soldier's voice was curt.

"Honestly," declared Mercer, "I wish I knew, sir. I certainly do. But—Mercer's jaw fell; he turned sharply at the soft whirr of an electric stanhope gently entering the patio through the great arched gateway. It stopped abreast of the group, and its only occupant, a handsome young man,

jumped nimbly out of the vehicle. He greeted them with a polite removal of his cap, a bow, and a flashing smile which made the circuit of the beholders. Birdsall and the colonel recognized the traveling enthusiast of the Fireless Stove.

The colonel took matters into his own hands.

"I think you're the young gentleman who took my nephew away," said he. "Will you kindly tell us where he is?"

"And don't get giddy, young gentleman," Birdsall chimed in, "because we know perfectly well that you are not the agent of the Peerless Fireless Stove."

"I've got one here on trial, and I've come back to see if they like it," explained the young man, in sly accents, but with a dancing gleam of the eyes.

"We are going to keep it," said Mercer. "Kito," calling the unseen Jap, "fetch that Fireless Stove this gentleman left us, and show it to this gentleman here."

"Oh, cut it out!" Birdsall waved him off. "It's only ten minutes before our fellows will come. You can put the police court wise with all that. Try it on them; it don't go with us."

"Where is the boy?" said the colonel.

"Tell him, if you know," said Mercer. "This gentleman," he explained, "left a stove with us to test. He was here about it this morning, and we gave Archie to him to take to the Palace hotel."

"And he is there now," said the young man.

"Did you leave him there?" asked the colonel.

"Yes, did you?" insisted Mercer. The young man looked from Mercer to the other two men. There was no visible appeal to the southerner, but Winter felt sure of two things: One, that the new-comer was Mercer's confederate whom he was striving to shield by pretending to disavow, the other, that for some reason Mercer was as anxious for the answer as were they.

"Why?" hesitated the stove promoter. "You see, Mr.—ah, gentlemen, you see, I was told to take the boy to the Palace hotel, and I set out to do it. We weren't going at more than an eight-until-an-hour clip, yet some fooler of a cop arrested us for speeding. It was perfectly ridiculous, and I tried to shake him, but it was no use. They carried us off to a police court and stuck me for ten dollars. Meanwhile my machine and my passenger were outside. When I got outside I couldn't find them. I skittered around, and finally did get the machine. I'd taken the precaution to fix it so it couldn't be run before I left it—took the key out, you know—it must have been trundled off by hand somewhere—but I couldn't find the boy. Naturally, I was a bit worried; but after I had looked up the force and the neighborhood, it occurred to me to phone to the Palace. I did, and I was told he was there."

"Who told you?" The question came simultaneously out of three throats. "Why, Mrs. Winter—that's what she called herself."

"But not three minutes ago Mrs. Winter told me that he wasn't there," remarked Mercer, coldly. "When did you telephone?"

"It was at least 15 minutes ago," the young man said dolefully. "I say, wouldn't you better call them up again? There may be some explanation. I shouldn't have come back without the kid if I hadn't been sure he was safe."

"Was it Mrs. Melville or Mrs. Winter you got?" This came from the colonel. "Did she by chance have an English accent, or was it southern?"

"Oh, no, not southern," protested the young man. "Yes, I should say it was English—or trying to be."

"It would be exactly like Milliecent," thought the colonel, wrathfully, "to try to fool the kidnapers, who had apparently lost Archie, by pretending he was at the hotel!"

He made no comment aloud, but he nodded assent to Mercer's proposal to telephone; and then he walked up to the stove man.

"The game is up," he said, quietly. "We have a lot of men waiting outside. If we signal, they will come any minute; if we don't signal, they will come in ten minutes. Give us a chance to be merciful to you. This is no kind of a scrape for your father's son—or for Arnold's."

Shot without range though it was, Winter was sure that it went home under all the young fellow's assumed bewilderment. He continued, looking kindly at him:

"You look now, I'll wager, about as you used to look in the office when you called on the dean—by invitation—and were wondering just where the inquiry was going to light!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Much Too Good.

Mother—Johnnie, why are you beating little sister? Surely she has not been unkind to you?

Johnnie—No, mamma; but she is so fearfully good, I simply can't stand her.—Fun.



## STATE HAPPENINGS

News of General Interest in a Summarized Form,

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

**Salaries of New Republican Officials Raised by Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners—Tobacco Plant Beds Scrapped.**

Louisville, Ky.—At a meeting of the board of sinking fund commissioners they raised the salary of the new republican president, George T. Wood, from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year. Judge A. E. Richards, formerly democratic ally attorney and a celebrated confederate, resigned as the attorney for the board and Percy N. Hootch, a young republican attorney, was named to succeed him. The salary of the attorney was \$600 a year, but the board raised it to \$1,000 for Hootch.

### TWO DIVISIONS

**Of Southern Railroad to Be Consolidated and Superintendent's Office Moved to Danville.**

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington and Cincinnati division of the Cincinnati Southern railroad will be consolidated with the Danville and Chattanooga division on June 1, and the superintendent's office will be moved to Danville. This move means that there will be only one division between Cincinnati and Chattanooga. The consolidation means a great deal to Danville, as it will make it one of the most important cities on the line. A clerical crew of 50 men will be taken from Lexington and located in Danville, in addition to the present office force of the Danville and Chattanooga division. Plans for a \$20,000 office building are now being prepared for the officials of the road, and its erection will be completed during the summer months.

### SOUTHERN RAILROAD SUE

**For Alleged Overcharges on Eight Different Shipments of Whisky.**

Louisville, Ky.—Alleging that large overcharges in freight rates in excess of the schedule filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission have been imposed upon shippers by the Southern railroad in Kentucky, Julius Kessler sued to recover alleged overcharges on eight different shipments of whisky made in the last four years to points in the south. The largest claim among the number is \$175.21, an excess in freight said to have been levied by the Southern upon a shipment of 119 barrels of whisky sent to Los Angeles February 14, 1905. Six other similar claims are for small amounts.

Louisville, Ky.—Sons and daughters of Canada attended a banquet at the Maple Leaf club in honor of "British Empire day." W. H. Montague, former minister of railways, responded to the toast, "Canada." "Seven thousand farmers from the United States," said he, "homesteaded 1,200,000 acres of Canadian soil, now worth \$20,000,000 or over."

Kittawa, Ky.—Plant beds of Mrs. Sallie Catlett were scrapped. The plants were sufficient in number to cultivate 25 acres of tobacco. Mrs. Catlett is a member of the association, and has pooled her crops here in accordance with her pledge. This is the first tobacco trouble in Lyon county this year.

Lexington, Ky.—A mass meeting of the faculty, students, alumni and friends of the State university has been called for June 1 to celebrate President James K. Patterson, who will have completed 40 years of continuous service as the head of the institution on that date.

Louisville, Ky.—A setback in the work upon Rud Hynicka's Galey theater building was occasioned when Judge Gordon granted a temporary injunction, pending argument on the motion for a mandamus, requiring the building inspector to stop the work on the theater.

Louisville, Ky.—For the purpose of hearing the contest case of L. T. Neat against Lillburn Phelps over the nomination for state senator in the Sixteenth district, the republican state central committee has been called to meet here June 12.

Frankfort, Ky.—Henry Robinson, who was bitten by a mad dog on the farm of Dick Baker a few days ago, was hurried to the Chicago Pasteur Institute. He was requested to rush to that city by a telegram from the institute.

Linton, Ky.—Olanbala, carrying the sky-blue jacket and white sleeves of Johnny Greener, the popular Tennessee turfman, won the Linton Derby, with T. Rice in the saddle, over a track covered with water. The Peer finished second and Plate Glass third.

Jackson, Ky.—The Breathitt circuit court disposed of 25 cases, most of them being liquor violations. Fifty suits will be tried, the most important being the \$25,000 action of Judge Tarabe against Editor Roberts, of the Lexington Leader.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### County Attorneys Lose Fees.

Atty. Gen. Breathitt rendered an opinion that the present county attorneys will not be able to collect any fees for prosecuting the claims of delinquent taxes under the law passed in 1906. This will not apply to future county attorneys.

### Will Not Interfere With Bookmaking.

Gov. Willson will not interfere with the operation of bookmaking on the Linton track during the present meeting. The governor takes the position that the matter of interfering with the bookies or with the Linton Agricultural association for permitting them in the betting shed is a duty of the judicial officers of the district in which the track is located, and that it is not up to him.

## Condensed News

Richmond, Ky.—J. Louis Schlegel, 60, widely known photographer, died at his home here following a stroke of paralysis.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kentucky State Holsteins association's convention opened in Curry hall, Evangelists M. J. and J. M. Harris conducting the services.

Louisville, Ky.—The governors of 20 states will be in Louisville in September to attend the meeting of the International Tax association. About 2,000 delegates are expected.

Louisville, Ky.—S. A. Mitchell, vice president of the Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Co., has purchased the interests of John Hetterman in the tobacco plant of Hetterman Bros.

Catlettsburg, Ky.—The entire issue of \$15,000 Boyd county twenty-year 4-per-cent refunding bonds, dated April 1, 1909, was sold to the Catlettsburg National bank at a premium of \$300.

Louisville, Ky.—Farmers in the vicinity of South Park are greatly worried over the fact that several cows have developed cases of hydrophobia. It is feared an epidemic may occur.

Richmond, Ky.—C. D. Samuels, coroner of this county, was found dead in a two-foot pool of water near his home. Acting Coroner J. D. Dykes conducted an inquest and rendered a verdict of suicide.

Newport, Ky.—Ashland, Ky., will get the next convention of Railroad Surgeons of Kentucky, to be held in 1910. This was decided upon at the session held at the Elks' Home on York street, Newport.

Owensboro, Ky.—The largest graduating class in the history of the Owensboro public schools received diplomas at the closing exercises of the high school at the Grand theater. Forty-one sheepskins was given out.

Louisville, Ky.—All Catholics in Louisville will join in celebrating the silver jubilee of Father Charles P. Raffo, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's church, June 5. He has been head of the congregation for the past 25 years.

Lexington, Ky.—The 40th annual commencement exercises of Hamilton college were held in the Lexington opera house and there were 40 sweet girl graduates. The honor graduate was Miss Eunice Brower, of this city.

Louisville, Ky.—Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner has notified the commissioners of the Lincoln statue, which will be unveiled at Hodgenville, May 31, that he will be unable to preside over the ceremonies, owing to a previous engagement.

Somerset, Ky.—George Dudley, a prominent merchant of Burnside, met death in an attempt to jump from a wreck which occurred on the Kentucky & Tennessee railroad. Two men with Mr. Dudley were injured, but will recover.

Louisville, Ky.—The last democrat to hold a position in any of the offices of the city hall was banished when the board of sinking fund commissioners removed all the 11 democratic employees under the board and substituted republicans.

Owensboro, Ky.—John Weber, who shot Deputy Sheriff John Head and Marshal Samuel Walker at his home in this county and escaped, was captured in Hancock county and brought to Owensboro and placed in jail. It is believed Weber is insane.

Henderson, Ky.—The 81st annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Kentucky adjourned sine die after electing delegates to the fourth annual missionary conference as follows: Rev. J. K. Mason, D. D., Rev. John Mockridge, Rev. L. E. Johnston, A. E. Richards and Wm. A. Robinson, of Louisville; John W. Lockett, of Henderson; Hunter Wood, of Hopkinsville, and Rev. D. C. Wright, of Paducah.

Lexington, Ky.—The third annual meeting of the Kentucky Mutual and Co-operative Fire Insurance association, with about 100 delegates present, representing various insurance companies of the state, closed here with election of the old officers.

Louisville, Ky.—A loss by fire of \$10,000 was incurred by the Moran Carriage Co., and the house of the O. K. Stove and Range Co. and the Bald Bros. Saddlery Co. were badly damaged by water. Damage estimated at \$7,000 was done the Denhard Co.

## THE SELECTION AND TESTING OF SEED CORN

Method of Going Into the Field before Harvest Time and Selecting the Choice Ears—By Logan Owen.



Prize Winning Ears.

In obtaining seed corn from places at a distance it is always best to secure it in the ear, because in this form it can be picked over, judged and all ears that are not suited for planting may be thrown aside, while if it is shelled no such selection can be made.

The selection of seed corn by the farmer from his own crop is generally accomplished in one of three ways: First, by picking out the seed after the corn has been cribbed; second, by selecting the best ears while gathering; and third, by going into the field before harvesting time and selecting the most desirable ears. Of these three ways my experience has shown the last to be the best, because a better selection can be made when that is the only aim in view and when the entire plant, and not simply the ear, can be considered. Whatever the method, more seed than is really needed should be selected, in order that a second "weeding out" of the poorest ears just before planting may still leave enough good seed.

On our farm we have tried still another method for obtaining the best seed corn—namely, to grow it in a special plot of ground. We used the following method: Take any number of selected ears—say 50, for example—and plant them in 50 separate parallel rows, one ear to the row. This makes it necessary for the plot of ground to be at least 50 corn rows wide, and it should be long enough for the planting of about two-thirds of an ear in each row. If possible, this ground should be as far removed from other fields of corn as can be, to prevent outside pollination. To further protect from foreign pollen we have found it a good plan to take the remaining one-third of the selected corn and use it to plant a border around the breeding plot. Before the pollen matures every alternate row is detached, to prevent self or close pollina-

tion. In the spring, before planting time, every ear should be tested, especially when there is any doubt as to its vitality. We have a box fixed for this purpose; it is four feet long by three feet wide by six inches deep. We have bored holes through the sides two inches from the bottom and 2½ inches apart; through these holes we have stretched fine wire, both lengthways and crossways, thus dividing the box into 2½-inch squares. At one end these rows of squares are numbered; along one side the squares in each row are numbered. When ready to test the corn, we get enough moist, rich dirt to fill the box up even with the wire; next we number the ears to be tested. For example, the first ear is marked ear one, row one; the next, ear two, row one. When we have enough for the first row, the first ear in the second row is marked ear one, row two, and so on. When the ears are all numbered, take four or five grains from different parts of each ear and plant them in the square with the corresponding number. In this box we can test about 275 ears at one time. Of course, the box can be larger or smaller, as the case may demand.

## MAKING MONEY RAISING SKUNKS

How the Animals Are Bred and Why Their Breeding Profitable.

Skunk farming is becoming an important industry in some parts of the United States, and yet the man who suggested it was regarded as mentally unsound. To-day there are hundreds of such farms on a paying basis.

The average skunk produces a quart of oil and the fur or skin always brings a good price, fashion regulating the value. At the present time the skins which are the most valuable are the darker ones. A pure black skin is worth from \$1.25 to \$2.50, according to the quality and size; a striped skunk skin brings in the market about 50 or 60 cents, while those with a part stripe are worth in the neighborhood of a dollar.

It has been figured out that a man who understands skunk farming can begin on 20 skunks, 15 females and five males, and in a few years he can have a healthy bank account. It is not difficult to calculate how rapidly these 20 skunks will increase in number. Say you begin work early in the fall and that in December they breed. At once you have an increase of 120 skunks, putting the average of each litter at eight. In June they breed again, and if the same ratio of increase be kept up, at the expiration of a year and a half you will have 7,495 skunks.

Put the pelts at one dollar each, the pelts of 200 male skunks would bring \$200; the oil at 50 cents an ounce would be worth \$500. Then figuring as was done on the increase in skunks, at the expiration of a year and a half you could kill 3,700 male skunks, the pelts of which would be worth that many dollars.

The amount of oil gathered from this number would be 29,600 ounces, worth just \$14,800. At the expiration of four years you would have killed 1,890,000 males, the pelts of which would be worth \$1,890,000, and the oil, 15,120,000 ounces, worth \$7,560,000. And you would still have 3,700,000 skunks left!

It is not surprising that skunk farming is being taken up throughout the country, and if it was possible to deodorize the skunk the industry would be even more popular.

**Dry Potatoes for Food.**—According to the Magdeburgische Zeitung, Consul Frank S. Hannab says that the recent experiments in the drying of potatoes under the auspices of the Imperial interior department has had such good results that a new and important field of activity may be offered for the German farmers.

The potatoes are reduced by this process to about one-quarter of their original weight and can be kept in good condition in this compressed form for an indefinite length of time. The military authorities have made thorough experiments with this product and have become convinced that its nutritious value is fully equal to that of corn, and that the dried potatoes can take the place of one-third of the former ration of oats.

**Farmers' Families.**—It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 farmers' families in the United States to-day, taking the word farmer in its broadest sense, and including all families living in the open country.

## 1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.  
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

## Which Department Will You Enter?

**THE MODEL SCHOOLS** for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

**TRADE COURSES** for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

**ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE**, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

**CHOICE OF STUDIES** is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

**ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL**, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

**ACADEMY, PREPARATORY**, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

**COLLEGIATE**, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

**NORMAL**, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

**MUSIC**, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

## Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

**OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY**, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

**PERSONAL EXPENSES** for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

**LIVING EXPENSES** are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

**SCHOOL FEES** are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

**PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE**, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

**WINTER**—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.  
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

**SPRING**—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.  
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

**SPRING**—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

**SPRING**—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

**REFUNDING.** Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given, allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

**IT PAYS TO STAY.**—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.  
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

## That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



## COMMENCEMENT

(Continued from First Page)

G. Flinn, the world famous evangelist.

On Commencement day the morning will be occupied by exhibitions and speeches of students. At noon Dr. William E. Barton of Chicago will lay the corner stone of the new Pearson Hall.

The afternoon speakers are the Rev. Dr. J. F. Herget, pastor of the 9th street Baptist church in Cincinnati and our State Superintendent of Public Schools J. G. Crabbe of Frankfort.

The crowd, the exhibitions, and the music, will all be great, but the greatest thing will be these magnificent speeches.

## SECOND SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

The second "Whirlwind Campaign" for better education in Kentucky has been planned for June 27-July 3 and will be bigger, better and more thorough than the former campaign. It will cover the entire state, both city and county, with special reference to the rural community. The campaign will open Sunday June 27, when every minister in the state will be asked to deliver an address on "Public Education in Kentucky," from his own pulpit. The regular speakers—one hundred strong—will begin active work on Monday, June 28. In nearly every instance each speaker will cover two counties. His work will be reinforced by local speakers and every community will have an opportunity to participate in the great educational movements which are sweeping over Kentucky.

One of the most important events of the campaign in each county will be the "Rally Day." This should be the greatest event in the history of the county. An all-day, open-air meeting with music and juggling and special entertainment has been planned to take place in each county seat. Let every business man—every busy man—every Kentucky woman attend the big meeting. All teachers, trustees and school children should attend this meeting and they should be joined by every one who is interested in the children of the Commonwealth. Many of the most noted men in political and official life in Kentucky have been asked to deliver addresses on the occasion and every effort will be made to make it a gala day.

A great conference of the speakers and superintendents has been planned to meet in Frankfort prior to the opening of the campaign, and a complete review of the work of the campaign will be made and a uniform plan of action will be decided upon. The entire purpose and scope of the work will be discussed, a uniform plan will be agreed upon and all speakers will be asked to work in unison.

One important change in the plan of the coming campaign will be the shifting of the bombardment from the city to the rural community. Most of the campaign of 1908 was devoted to the cities and small towns while that of 1909 will attempt to reach rural school conditions. As a rule the cities have good systems of education already and every effort will be made to bring the standard up to the rural school.

Some of the leading speakers who will take part in the campaign are: Governor Augustus E. Wilson, Frankfort, Ky.; Governor Wm. H. Cox, Maysville; Dr. F. W. Hult, Danville; Hon. B. A. Crutcher, Winchester; Hon. Campbell Cantrell, Georgetown; Hon. W. O. Davis, Versailles; Senator Wm. O. Bradley, Louisville; Hon. John W. Langley, Paintsville; Judge Edward C. O'Rear, Frankfort; Dr. William G. Frost, Berea; Prof. J. W. Dinmore, Berea; Prof. John E. Calfee, Berea; Prof. Jas. P. Faulkner, Berea.

## THEY KNOW IT ALL

About this time there are graduating from schools all over the country thousands of young men and women who will tell you that they have completed their education. They feel able to solve all the problems that are vexing humanity—they will tell you what ought to be done about the trust question, and the tariff question and the labor problem and the negro question and the school problem and the strike question and the pure food question and all other questions there are. In short, they think they "know it all." But pretty soon they will find one question that will hit them hard—that is the job question. And then they will find other things they don't know. After a while they will be like other progressive humans, ready to learn.

How about you? Do you think you know it all? If you do there is no need trying to show you how to learn more, but if you are like the rest of us and want to keep up with the times and learn all the new wisdom as rapidly as possible, you will want a newspaper. The newspaper will help you more and cost you less than any other way of keeping up with the times. It keeps your education up to date, and repays your investment a hundred times over.

There is no weekly paper that has more helpful hints for the man or woman that wants to learn and keep going ahead than The Citizen. If you are that kind of a man you want The Citizen every week.

## MORE COMMANDMENTS

A Chicago man who has a large number of employees under him, has posted up in the various departments of his establishment cards which bear the above caption and the following terse rules. These make it very plain what he expects, and what he does not expect, of those who draw salaries from him:

Rule I.—Don't lie.—It wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.

Rule II.—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short and a day's short work makes my face long.

Rule III.—Give me more than I expect and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

Rule IV.—You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my shops.

Rule V.—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.

Rule VI.—Mind your own business in this you'll have a business of your own to mind.

Rule VII.—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employee who is willing to steal for me is capable of stealing from me.

Rule VIII.—It's none of my business what you do at night, but if dissipation affects what you do next day and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

Rule IX.—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vault, but I need one for my dollars.

Rule X.—Don't kick if I kick—if you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

## Generally.

Every little while the public gets greatly excited over the discovery of a poem by some dead poet who did not consider the thing worth being included in his collected works. Generally we find, in spite of the public's hurrah over the discovery, that the dead poet exercised pretty good judgment.

## CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Last Page)

### NOTE

Mote, May 30.—Mr. L. C. Powell, our hasting drummer was home Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Grover Williams of this place and Miss Myrtle Carpenter of Big Hill were quietly married at the home of the bride Thursday at noon. After a nice dinner was served Mr. and Mrs. Williams left for a short visit in Garrard Co. We wish the young couple a happy life.—Mrs. V. T. Roberts and Mrs. Charlie Evans left last Friday to visit Mrs. Robert's daughter in Lexington.—Miss Sadie Powell of Kingston was the guest of her sister Mrs. L. C. Powell last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson made a business trip to Richmond Saturday.—Mrs. William Rucker visited her son on Red Lick last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Rogers of Kirksville were the guests of Mrs. Rogers' grandmother at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Home Coming Day will be held at Pilot Knob church the second Sunday in June. Every body invited.—Mr. Able Blevens of Hamilton, O., is visiting his brother, Mr. Clay Blevens.

### LAUREL COUNTY.

#### BONHAM

Bonham, May 25.—Mr. James Hoskins who has been down so long with fever seems to be no better.—There will be preaching next Sunday at Piney Grove by John Allen and others. The meeting will hold all day with dinner on the ground. Every body invited to come.—Mr. Bradley Stanford has moved to Illinois.—Old aunt Sallie Collier from Jackson Co., and Daniel Reed and wife were the guests of E. Deabam Sunday.—Mr. Harrison Jones is sick.—Squire Billy Johnston is very low.—Old Uncle John Taylor that has been down so long with rheumatism is slowly improving.

### Congersville, Ill., Letter.

Congersville, Ill., May 24.—Congersville elevator burned May 21st. Loss \$4,700, insurance \$2,800.—Ed Alexander entertained Lee Kelly and family, Tonnale Baker and Ora Clemmons at dinner Sunday.—Ora Clemmons, who is making a short visit at home will leave for Iowa May 25th.—Everett Todd and family and James Clemmons and family visited at the home of the latter's son in Palmyra, Sunday.—B. Kindred caught a nice lot of fish Sunday.—Mildred Wilson, Tina Clemmons and Embury Ogg visited at Kindreds yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Gentry visited near Arlington last week.—Mr. Golden of Holder, is visiting Jack Burton of Goodfield.—Earl, the little grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Wilson is ill at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Reel.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark Winkler of Bloomington are visiting at the home of the latter's father James Clemmons.

### Vanity of Man.

It is an almost universal law of human nature that nothing is more interesting to a man than himself. He therefore has a craving—in some men it is a morbid craving—to meet some one who is as much interested in himself as he is.—Hearth and Home.

### Adoption of Metric System.

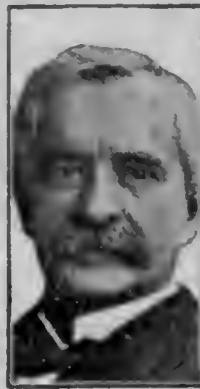
The first European nation to adopt the metric system of weights and measures was France. This was in 1790, and was followed by Holland in 1816, by Belgium in 1820, and by Sweden in 1839.

### Boycott Put on Islands.

British cocoa firms have decided not to use any more cocoa from the Portuguese islands of Sao Thome and Principe because of the ill treatment of the natives laboring on the plantations.

## The Precious Blood of Christ

By REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,  
Pastor of the Chicago Ave. (Moody's) Church, Chicago.



Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D.

What we know about the blood of Christ we learn from the Scriptures. It is not our purpose to argue or speculate, but simply to sit at the feet of Revelation and listen to what God says. The great question to be answered is, What relation has the blood of Christ to our salvation?

"God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Much more, then, being now justified by His blood, we shall be saved from wrath through Him." Rom. 5:8-9.

On the merit of the blood a just God can declare that an unjust man is just before Him. To explain how this is done is not our purpose. The how of all things is mysterious. We cannot even explain how the food we eat and the water we drink give redness to the blood and vitality to the body, how fire burns or grass grows. But, though we do not understand the method, we believe in the fact and rejoice in the experience.

Remission.

"This is my blood of the New Testament which is shed for many for the remission of sins." Matthew 26:28.

If we admit that Jesus Christ died for us God will transmit our sins to Him and His righteousness to us. "He bore our sins in His own body on the tree." "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission."

This is the gospel that Peter preached to the household of Cornelius in Acts 10:43. "To Him give all the prophets witness that, through His name, whatsoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins."

Cleansing.

"The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." 1 John 1:7.

When Bengel, the author of the "Gnomon," one of the greatest scholars of his age, was on his deathbed, he sent for a student and asked him to give him a word of comfort. The student, surprised and embarrassed, replied that he did not know how to comfort one so much more learned than he. "Can you not think of a promise that will help me?" replied the distinguished scholar, and the student repeated "The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." "That is enough; it is just what I needed," and Bengel, the scholar, died peacefully, resting on the merit of the blood.

Sanctification.

"Jesus also, that He might sanctify the people with His Own Blood, suffered without the camp." Hebrew 13:12.

The blood begins salvation through justification and continues it through sanctification. Like the scarlet thread in the cordage of the British navy, it runs through the whole of Christian experience.

Fellowship.

"Having, therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the Blood of Jesus, let us draw near in full assurance of faith." Heb. 10:19-22.

Shine separation from God, and there is no return to Him except by way of the blood; but, when we are once in that way, we may be bold to enter into the secret place of the Most High.

Redemption.

"In whom we have redemption through His Blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of His grace." Ephesians 1:7.

The figure is taken from the ancient custom of holding hostages and demanding a ransom. Justice holds a sinner as a hostage until love shall pay the ransom. When Jesus taught us to pray "Forgive us our debts," He meant that the violation of God's laws brings every sinner under obligation to pay the penalty of his sin. If another will pay it for him he will not be expected to pay it again, but the debt must be paid.

Now, Jesus Christ gave Himself as a ransom for many. Through His blood we are bought and liberated.

Listen to the song of the saints in glory as given us in Revelation 5:9 and you will hear the echo of this precious truth: "For Thou wast slain and hast redeemed us to God by Thy Blood, out of every kindred and tongue and people and nation."

An old herdsman of Dartmoor was taken with his little granddaughter to a hospital in London, and when a physician told him they could do no more for him, he said to his granddaughter, "Repeat some verses from the Bible." She turned to the same Scripture: "The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." "Read it again," he asked, and she read it. "Please put my finger upon it and trace the letters as you read it." She took in her little hand the trembling fingers and traced the words, "The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." And the old herdsman died peacefully, resting in the merit of the blood.

Salvation through the blood is the need of the young and the old, the ignorant and the learned, the poor and the rich, the moral and the immoral.

The best employed people are those who devote their lives to doing good.

## GOOD HEALTH

Dr. Cowley tells how to get and keep it. A series of articles each one of which may be worth the price of a doctor's bill or a coffin. Especially prepared for The Citizen.

### THE CARE AND THE USE OF THE TEETH.

#### WHAT ARE THE TEETH FOR?

Not merely for ornament. Their chief use is to prepare food for the stomach—to grind the food and mix it with the saliva. Food which is not thoroughly chewed causes dyspepsia, sour stomach, and constipation.

#### HOW LONG SHOULD THE TEETH LAST?

To the end of life.

#### WHY DO WE LOSE THEM?

By decay and loosening.

#### WHY DO THEY DECAY AND LOOSEN?

Bits of food and candy stick between the teeth and around the gums. These bits become foul and cause decay. Bad health also causes decay.

#### HOW CAN DECAY BE PREVENTED?

By scrubbing the teeth with a toothbrush, tooth powder, and water before breakfast and at bed time. It makes the gums healthy to scrub them with a stiff brush.

Once a year a good dentist should carefully examine the teeth whether they ache or not.

A bad catarrh of the mouth, nose, or ears is made worse by decayed teeth.

Decayed or dirty teeth add to the chances of catching infectious diseases, like diphtheria, scarlet fever, small pox, typhoid fever and consumption.

#### CLEANLINESS IS THE BEST GUARD AGAINST DISEASE

### IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

porting the Senators on a desert island where they could not influence public affairs. Senator Depew told a good new story this week. His father had a hired man who had the habit of talking to himself, and when asked why he did this he replied, "I always did like to hear a good man talk, and when a sensible man talks I like to see him have a good man to talk to."

Mr. Depew thinks that the Senate "talks to itself" in much the same way. By the way, it is reported that Depew is "Hill's" first pick to run for Senator again next year. He has made some good speeches this year, and is a staunch organization man. If the New Yorkers have a hard time electing a new man they will feel that their old representative is still "receptive" for another term.

#### MORE TALK ABOUT TAFT

It seems that Mr. Taft will take a hand in the tariff making are being revived again, but with less and less hopefulness. Really the President has no way of making Congress do anything which it does not wish to do, since even his patronage is controlled by the Senate to a large extent. If he vetoes the tariff bill then the old Dingley bill will remain in force, and nothing would please Congress any better than that. Congress does not feel that the voters are demanding revision downward, and Mr. Taft, who does believe that the legislative branch of the government is powerless to force action from the Congress, with all his energy and skill as a politician, could not manage Congress, how can a peaceful judge and lawyer like Taft turn the trick?

Much interest has been aroused here in the question of negro firemen on the Georgia railroads, and Mr. Taft made an address on Thursday to the Howard University students (Howard University is the greatest university for colored people in America) in which he said that patience and common sense were proving successful in solving the problems of the negro as each arises, and that the negro's condition is more hopeful now than ever before. This optimistic utterance in full view of the Georgia crisis is a typical instance of Mr. Taft's ability to strike an optimistic and conservative note in the face of any and all situations of difficulty. His admirers are sure that sometime he will get busy and do something in addition to recommending contentment and caution.

Director North of the Census office has finally left his position, "by request," and E. Dana Durand, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, is to take his place as soon as the Senate has had time to investigate Census matters. A little more thoroughly. Although this fact has not been stated in the newspapers, President Taft gave Mr. North thirty days in which to come to time, and when it was evident that Mr. North would not do this the change of direction at the Census came about.—Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor has great confidence in Mr. Durand, and it is expected that greater harmony will prevail than heretofore, and that better results will follow. Mr.

## THE MARKET

### Berea Prices

Strawberries, 10c per qt.  
Cabbages, new 2½c per lb.  
Potatoes, new \$2.00  
Old, \$1.30.  
Eggs per dozen, 13c.  
Butter per lb. 13 to 20c.  
BACON—  
Salt side, 12½c.  
Breakfast Bacon, 15c.  
Premium Bacon, 22c.

HAMS—  
Country, 13c.  
Premium, 15c.

Lard per lb., 11c., Pure Lard  
Chickens on foot per lb. 10c  
Hens on foot per lb. 11c.

Feathers, per lb. 30c.  
Hay, No. 1 Timothy \$16 per ton.  
Common, \$14 per ton.  
Corn per bu. 35c-\$1.00.  
Wheat per bu. \$1.75.

Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x7x9, 45c; culls, 20c.

### Live Stock

Louisville, June 3, 1909.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 5 00 6 25  
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 50 3 75  
Cows 3 50 5 25  
Cutters 2 25 3 50  
Canners 1 00 2 25  
Hulls 2 25 4 50  
Feeders 3 50 5 00  
Stockers 2 25 4 50  
Choice milk cows 35 00 45 00  
Common to fair 15 00 35 00  
CALVES—Beef 6 50 7 00  
Medium 4 00 6 00  
Common 2 50 4 00  
HOGS—165 lbs. and up 7 25  
150 to 165 lbs. 6 90  
Pigs 5 60 6 25  
Roughs up to 6.25  
SHEEP—Best lambs 8 75 9 00  
Butcher lambs 6 00 7 00  
MESS PORK \$12 50

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 13c, and 14c, heavy to medium 13½c.  
BREAKFAST BACON 17c.  
SIDES 12½c.  
BELLIES 14c.  
SHOULDERS, 10c.  
DRIED BEEF, 12c.

LARD—Pure lard 12c tub 12½c, pure leaf tins 13c, firkins 13½c, tubs, 13½c.

EGGS—Case count 18½c.  
BUTTER—Packings 17c., Elgin creamery, 60 lb tubs 27c., prints 28c.

POULTRY—Hens 13 and 13½c, roosters 6½c; springers, 20 and 30c; ducks, 9c; turkeys, 12c; geese 5c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.48, No. 3 \$1.16.  
OATS—New No. 3 white 63c, No. 3 mixed 61c.  
CORN—No. 3 white 79c, No. 3 mixed 78c.  
RYE—No. 2 Northern 96c.

Nagel is inclined to insist on having his subordinates fulfill his ideas as to their work. Besides getting rid of Mr. North this week he secured the removal of a high-salaried immigration official in New York. Mr. Nagel was one of the wheel-horses on the Republican campaign committee last fall, and has long been prominent in Missouri politics. The writer met him this week immediately after his interview with the President which resulted in North's resignation. He is one of the tallest men in Washington, topping six feet five inches, and has the awkwardness and the melancholy air of Lincoln.

The famous Japanese Admiral Count Uru is visiting Washington today, enroute to the class reunion of the class of 1881 of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, of which he is a member. He believes that America, England and Japan are natural friends, and that in case of a war they will stand together. It is certainly true that both America and Japan are natural allies of England.

### Man's Duty.

While we live we must be moving on. When we stop we begin to die. Rest is necessary, but only to renew our strength that we may pass on again. An anchor is needful for a ship, but anchoring is not a ship's business; it was built for sailing. A man is made for struggle and effort, not for ease and loitering.—Dr. Miller.

### Tact Wins the Customer.

A clerk in a department store had before him a woman no longer young. She was looking over some colors and was undecided. The salesman knew his business and knew human nature, too. Smilingly addressing the woman, he inquired: "Madam, is it for yourself or an old lady?" He sold the goods and gained the customer's good opinion.

### Delay Easily Explained.

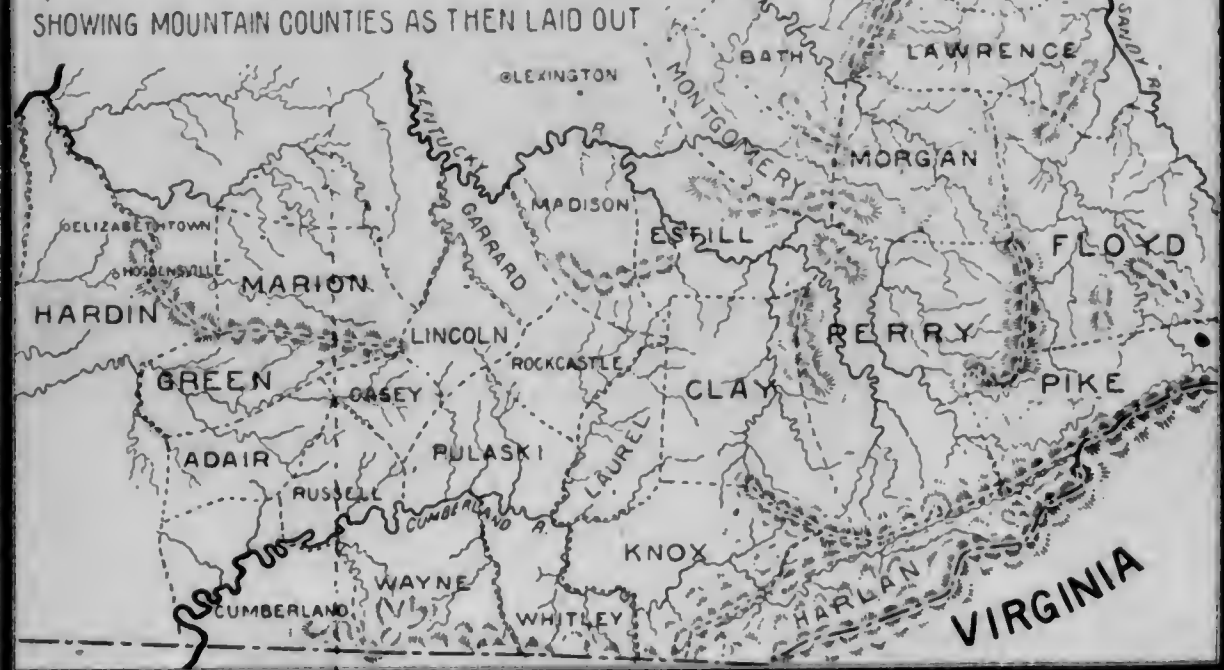
When once a famous member returned to the British house of commons after a by-election for Knaresborough, his unusually delayed appearance was commented upon in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The newly elected member, though a wealthy man, was known to be extremely careful about stray sixpences. "Isn't it odd," some one said, "Tom Collins doesn't turn up?" "Not at all, not at all," said Sir Wilfrid; "he's waiting for an excursion train."

COPIED FROM MITCHELL'S MAP OF

## KENTUCKY-1834

(NOW IN THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY)

SHOWING MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AS THEN LAID OUT









## The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right  
true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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### To Mark a Key.

When there are two or more keys  
on the key ring of approximate size  
and appearance draw a file over the  
stem of the one most in use. This  
makes a nick which easily distinguishes  
it from the others. The little  
dent is better than a string or other  
mark, the key being easily recognized  
by it (in slipping it through one's fingers)  
in the dark.

### Pieces Contained in Violin.

A violin contains 69 pieces, made up  
in the following way: Back, two  
pieces; belly, two; cols and blocks,  
six; sides, five; side linings, 12, bar  
one; purflings, 24; neck, one; finger-  
board, one; nut, one; bridge, one; tail-  
board, one; button for tailboard, one;  
string for tailboard, one; guard for  
string, one; sound post, one; strings,  
four; pegs, four.

### Chances of the Sailor Man.

The sea as a calling is certainly  
not what it once was by a long way.  
The class of men who did well 40  
years ago would make a poor show  
now. It was common enough in days  
gone by for owners to look for a suit-  
able man, and then build a ship for  
him, but it's the other way now.—  
British Nautical Magazine.

### Feminine Intuition.

A young girl has nearly always  
more sense of duty and moral mental  
balance than has a boy of her own  
age. Her training and the disposition  
of her sex both combine to steadiness  
and a ripe view of marriage obliga-  
tions in the vast majority of cases.—  
Hearth and Home.

### Servia No Hunting Ground for Cupid.

Servia retains many memories of  
Turkish rule. The women are kept  
in the background. The men marry  
for the qualities of the housewife  
rather than for romantic love. It is  
often that young men marry women  
much older than themselves.

### The Young Idea.

"Ma," said a newspaper man's son,  
"I know why editors call themselves  
'we.' " "Why?" "So's the man that  
doesn't like the article will think there  
are too many people for him to  
tackle."—Christian Work and Evan-  
gelist.

### Real Aim of Religion.

Religion has loftier aims than the  
education of a good man. It presup-  
poses that he is good already, and its  
principal aim is to uplift this good  
man to the highest stage of under-  
standing.—Lessing.

### Make a Note of This.

There may be no psychological sig-  
nificance contained in the fact, but we  
may lay down the dictum, neverthe-  
less, that few women who are good  
bridge players trim their own hats.

### Tree Has Many Qualities.

While the seeds of the doroan, an  
East African leguminous tree, are ex-  
tensively used for food, the pods and  
leaves form an excellent cement when  
mixed with crushed stone.

### All One to Nature.

A waistcoat of broadcloth or of fus-  
tian is alike to an aching heart, and  
we laugh no merrier on velvet cush-  
ions than we did on wooden chairs.—  
J. K. Jerome.

### Wisdom from Uncle Eben.

"Nursin' a grouch," said Uncle  
Eben, "is like neglectin' de flowers  
an' vegetabes an' puttin' in yoh time  
tendin' de weeds."

### German Publishing Centers.

The chief publishing centers of Ger-  
many are Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna,  
Stuttgart, Munich, in the order here  
named.

### French Are Fond of Bread.

More bread is eaten in France per  
capita than in any other European  
country except Belgium.

### Usually.

Teacher—"What is a Laplander?"  
Young Miss—"An awkward man in a  
crowded street car."

## TAFT HONORS DEAD

PRESIDENT DELIVERS ORATION  
ON GETTYSBURG FIELD.

### MONUMENT IS DEDICATED

Daughter of the Chief Executive Un-  
veils the Shaft Erected in Mem-  
ory of Regulars—Lincoln  
Statue at Hodgenville.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Seidman has the  
historic Gettysburg battlefield wit-  
nessed more impressive Memorial day  
exercises than those of Monday. The  
chief feature of the ceremonies was  
the dedication of the fine monument  
erected by act of congress to com-  
memorate the services of the regular  
army of the United States in the Get-  
tysburg campaign of June and July,  
1863, and President Taft was the cen-  
tral figure in the day's doings.

The president arrived early in the  
morning from Pittsburgh, and was met  
by a committee of prominent citizens  
and an escort of United States regu-  
lars. After luncheon a great concourse  
of people gathered on the battlefield,  
and the exercises began. Secretary  
of War Dickinson delivered an ad-  
dress and formally transferred the  
monument to the Gettysburg National  
Park commission, the chairman of  
which, Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson,  
made the speech of acceptance.

Unveiled by Miss Taft.

The shaft was then unveiled by  
Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the pres-  
ident. Laurel wreaths were placed at  
the base of the monument by the old-  
est regimental and battery command-  
ers of the Gettysburg campaign, and



the ceremonies ended with a review  
of the troops on the field by President  
Taft.

The monument is a beautiful shaft  
85 feet high surrounded at the base by  
a broad granite terrace. It stands on  
Hancock avenue a short distance  
south of the high-water mark of the  
battle of Gettysburg. The monument  
represents all of the 42 cavalry, artill-  
ery, infantry and engineer organiza-  
tions of the regular army that partici-  
pated in the campaign. In addition  
there has been erected a small monu-  
ment seven feet high for each of the  
commands at the location it occupied  
during the battle.

### Lincoln Statue Dedicated.

Hodgenville, Ky.—For the second  
time within a few months this little  
town was Monday the scene of a  
notable ceremony. This was the un-  
veiling of the Lincoln memorial statue  
erected at the birthplace of the mar-  
tyred president.

Henry Watterson, the famous Louis-  
ville journalist, was the chief orator,  
and was followed by E. J. McDermott,  
also of Louisville. The statue was  
then unveiled by Mrs. Ilen Hardin  
Helm. Next came addresses of ac-  
ceptance by former Appellate Court  
Justice George Du Rollo for the Lin-  
coln monument commission, Gov. Au-  
gustus E. Willson for Kentucky, and  
David H. Hays for the LaRue county.

### STRIKE GROWS SERIOUS.

Mails Still Held Up and Food Is Get-  
ting Scarce Along the  
Georgia Railroad.

Atlanta, Ga.—The tension in  
Georgia railway firemen's strike is  
increasing with every hour's de-  
lay in settling the race question in-  
volved. United States mails held up  
since the beginning of the week, a  
dozen counties facing demoralization  
of business and the race issue brought  
continually into unwholesome promi-  
nence, were the factors which  
spurred the negotiations through  
hours of discussion.

Various towns in the strike district  
took inventory of the visible supply  
of food. Madison reported at least  
15 days of plenty in prospect. Wash-  
ington reported a shortage in yeast  
and prices rising. There are 11 cars  
of provisions at Lithonia and ice has  
been supplied to maintain the perish-  
able portion of their contents.

### Women in a Strike Riot.

Orange, N. J.—Women were partici-  
pating in a rioting incident to the  
strike in the hat making industry  
here. Harold Crommelin, a driver  
delivering groceries at the Connet hat  
factory, was stoned, inflicting a seri-  
ous injury.

### Faints and Kills Her Baby.

Taylorville, Ill.—Mrs. Edward Evans  
of Stonington is grief-stricken, having  
accidentally killed her nine-month-old  
baby. She fainted and fell on the  
infant, killing it.

## THE BIG FROG IN THE POND.



### NINE ARE BURNED TO DEATH

FOUR LOSE LIVES IN FLAMES  
AT ELDON, IOWA.

Children at School Exercise Ablaze  
on Stage in Sight of Parents  
and Friends.

Eldon, Ia.—Fire destroyed the  
home of Mrs. Lola Shaw and burned  
to death her father, John Carter, and  
three of her children.

Mrs. Shaw is employed during the  
night at a restaurant and left the chil-  
dren with their grandfather. The fire  
was caused by the overturning of a  
lighted lamp during a storm.

Central City, Ky.—Five chil-  
dren, who took part in the com-  
mencement exercises of Mrs. B. C.  
Boyd's school in this city were burned  
fatally; the audience was changed  
from an applauding group, into a fight-  
ing mob and several other children  
were slightly injured.

Panic was averted by the coolness  
of the men in the audience, who cov-  
ered the flaming children with their  
coats.

Four of the children died later.  
They are: Selma Clay, aged five  
years; Dorothy Clay, aged seven  
years; Nell McGeary, five years;  
Louise Marshall, eight years. Rena  
May Miller, aged five years, may re-  
cover.

Little Dorothy Clay was the unwill-  
ing cause of the catastrophe. The  
little girls had formed in a circle  
and had drilled back and forth in  
their white muslin dresses, the audi-  
ence gathering enthusiasm as the en-  
tertainment progressed.

Then the lights were extinguished  
and an electric candle in the hand of  
each child flashed out brilliantly. The  
aunts, mothers, fathers and playmates  
in the crowd cheered and applauded so  
enthusiastically that Dorothy grew  
frightened and dropped her candle.  
The flame leaped to the white muslin  
and in a twinkling five dresses were  
afire.

### INDICT HASKELL AGAIN.

Oklahoma Governor and Five Others  
Accused of Town Lot Frauds  
by Grand Jury.

Tulsa, Okla.—New indictments  
charging fraud in the Muskogee town  
lot cases were returned Thursday by  
the United States grand jury against  
Gov. Charles H. Haskell, F. B. Severs,  
W. T. Hutchins, C. W. Turner, A. Z.  
English and W. R. Eaton.  
The accused men are charged with  
obtaining titles from the government  
to town lots in Muskogee by illegal  
methods. Bond in each case was fixed  
at \$5,000 and was promptly furnished.  
"As a result of four government at-  
torneys and an army of secret men  
surrounding the grand jury and limit-  
ing the testimony to just what suited  
them, indictments have been secured  
against me," said Gov. Haskell.

### Fisheries Commission Meets.

Washington.—The International  
Commission of Fisheries held a meet-  
ing at the state department Friday.  
It was appointed under the convention  
between the United States and  
Great Britain to develop uniform and  
effective measures for the protection  
and propagation of the food fishes in  
the waters contiguous to this country  
and Canada. President David Starr  
Jordan represents the United States.  
The commission has prepared regu-  
lations governing closed seasons, the  
apparatus used in fishing and other  
provisions to protect the fisheries.

### Forest Fires Are Raging.

Negunee, Mich.—Forest fires  
started by a spark from a railroad en-  
gine destroyed a large part of the  
village of Dalton, 25 miles from here,  
together with 3,000,000 feet of lumber  
and a big mill. The loss is estimated  
at \$50,000. Flames are reported rag-  
ing along the Muskegon and South  
Shore roads. The McMillan camp on  
the Shore line is reported burning.  
This camp is situated in a hardwood  
district. Telegraph and telephone  
service has been interrupted, but big  
fires are reported near Sidsaw.

### ALASKA-YUKON FAIR OPENED

President Taft Presses Key and Starts  
Wheels—Seattle Is Wild  
with Joy.

Seattle, Wash.—At exactly 12:30  
o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Seattle  
time, President Taft in the White  
House in Washington, pressed a beau-  
tiful gold telegraph key, and at the  
signal that flashed all the way across  
the country the wheels in every part  
of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition  
began to turn and the great fair was  
opened.

When the auspicious moment ar-  
rived every whistle in Seattle was  
pulled wide open, every other noise-  
making contrivance was brought into  
use, every man, woman and child of  
the city's inhabitants and of the thou-  
sands of visitors already here cheered,  
and the opening of the exposition was  
accomplished in the midst of a deafen-  
ing din and general rejoicings. For  
two minutes every street car stood  
still and all business was suspended.

Then came the formal and impres-  
sive ceremonies in connection with  
the opening. The parade and speech-  
making were participated in by all the  
officers of the exposition, the officials  
of Seattle, and Gov. W. B. Hoggatt of  
Alaska, Lieut. Gov. James Dunsen of  
British Columbia, Gov. M. E. Hay  
of Washington, Gov. J. M. Brady of  
Idaho, Gov. William Spry of Utah,  
Gov. F. W. Benson of Oregon and Gov.  
Gillett of California. In addition to the  
"Pacific coast executives, Gov. Fort  
of New Jersey was represented by his  
son, Leslie H. Fort.

### BAILEY AND SCRIBE FIGHT.

W. S. Manning of New York Times  
Hits Texan with Umbrella  
and Is Choked.

Washington.—Senator Bailey of  
Texas and W. S. Manning, represen-  
tative of the New York Times in the  
senate press gallery, exchanged blows  
Thursday as a result of a conversa-  
tion they had in reference to an ar-  
ticle printed by the New York news-  
paper questioning the sincerity of the  
senator in his course on the income  
tax.

Neither of the participants was in-  
jured, as they were separated by Sen-  
ator Clapp, Porto Rican Commissioner  
Larrinaga, several senate employees and  
newspaper correspondents. The ver-  
sions of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Manning  
are in substantial agreement as to the  
cause of the trouble, and differ only  
as to the number of blows struck by  
each. When they were separated  
Bailey had Manning by the throat.

### Arkansas Negro Lynched.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Lovett Davis,  
a negro, charged with attempt-  
ing to commit a criminal assault on  
a 16-year-old white girl here last Fri-  
day night, was taken from the jail  
in this city by an unmasked mob of  
300 men, and hanged to a telegraph  
pole on one of the principal streets.

Just as the negro was being raised  
high above the street, the rope broke  
and the body fell to the ground, but  
he was immediately raised again and  
left hanging.

### Supreme Court Adjourned.

Washington.—Chief Justice Fuller  
Monday declared the United States  
supreme court adjourned for the  
summer, and most of the justices lost  
little time in getting away for their  
vacations. The court suspended the  
docket a month ago and since then  
has held three sittings to announce  
decisions and hear motions.

### Ex-Missouri Governor Stricken.

Kansas City, Mo.—Thomas T. Crit-  
tenden, former governor of Missouri  
and father of Mayor Crittenden of  
Kansas City, suffered a stroke of  
apoplexy while watching a baseball  
game at Association park Thursday.  
He is in a critical condition.

### President Joins U. A. R. Post.

Washington.—President Taft has  
accepted honorary membership in the  
Associate Society of Chapin post,  
Grand Army of the Republic, at Buf-  
falo, N. Y.

## MANY CITIES FEEL QUAKE

TOWNS IN MIDDLE WESTERN  
STATES TREMBLE.

No Loss of Life Reported, but Sev-  
eral Slightly Injured—Some  
Property Damage.

Chicago.—Reports continued to  
come in Thursday of the earthquake  
which shook the middle west  
Wednesday. In this city the tremor  
lasted from two seconds to three min-  
utes and in cities in Illinois, Indiana,  
Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Mis-  
souri it was just as severe.

So far no loss of life has been re-  
ported, although there has been slight  
property damage and a great deal of  
fright. The most severe shocks were  
felt in Chicago and Dubuque, Ia.

Following is a list of towns where  
the earthquake was felt: Janesville,  
Wis.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sterling, Ill.;  
Rockford, Ill.; Moline, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.;  
Streator, Ill.; Dixon, Ill.; Dubuque,  
Ia.; Burlington, Ia.; Galena, Ill.; El-  
mhurst, Ill.; Freeport, Ill.; El  
Paso, Ill.; Fairbury, Ill.; Springfield,  
Ill.; Mount Carroll, Ill.; Springfield,  
Mich.; Peoria, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.;  
Madison, Wis.; Kalamazoo, Mich.;  
Benton Harbor, Mich.; Aurora, Ill.;  
Kewanee, Ill.; Hanibal, Mo.; Beloit,  
Wis.; Michigan City, Ind., and Grand  
Rapids, Mich.

The last previous earthquake shock  
recorded in the Chicago weather bu-  
reau was on October 31, 1895.

One of the reports at the weather  
bureau came from Dubuque, Ia., where  
it was said that the bank and Insur-  
ance building, a seven-story structure,  
was nearly thrown to the ground by  
the violence of the shock. Clerks,  
stenographers and hundreds who were  
employed in the various offices ran in  
panic from the building. Two seismic  
disturbances were reported there.

In Chicago chimneys were thrown  
down on the West and North sides,  
and several women were thrown from  
their feet as a result of the shock.  
Large flat buildings were shaken and  
families ran out, fearing the walls  
would collapse. Many were reminded  
of the disasters recently in Messina  
and San Francisco, and were in fear  
for hours after the shock had passed.

Two hundred Italians working on  
the track elevation in Evanston were  
terror-stricken by the shock and fell  
on their knees in prayer.

At the weather bureau Prof. Cox  
said there were no instruments for re-  
cording quake shocks, but that he had  
noticed the swaying of chandeliers  
and lamp cords.

### LORIMER ELECTED SENATOR.

Chicago Man Selected to Succeed  
Albert J. Hopkins by Illinois  
Legislators.

Springfield, Ill.—Congressman Wil-  
liam Lorimer of the Sixth congres-  
sional district was elected United  
States senator on the ninety-fifth bal-  
lot taken by the joint session of the  
general assembly. He had 108 votes.  
The election of a junior senator to  
represent Illinois in the upper house  
at Washington came about through a  
coalition of Democratic assemblymen  
and the anti-Hopkins Republicans,  
breaking the deadlock which had lasted  
since January 20.

William Lorimer was born at Man-  
chester, England, April 27, 1861. When  
he was five years of age he came to  
America with his parents, and in 1870  
located in Chicago.

At the age of ten years his father  
died and he became a sign-painter's  
apprentice and later worked for the  
Chicago packing houses and for a  
street railroad company, being a con-  
ductor when he quit that vocation to  
work for himself.

He entered the real estate business  
in 1886, and later became a member  
of the firm of Murphy & Lorimer in  
the building and brick manufacturing  
business.

In 1892 he ran for the office of  
clerk of the superior court, but was  
defeated. Three years later he be-  
came a member of congress and  
served the Sixth Illinois congressional  
district and was again elected for the  
congressional seat last spring. For  
a decade he has been a leader of the  
Republican party in Illinois.

### Islanders Ask Citizenship.

Washington.—A committee of  
Porto Ricans has come to Washing-  
ton, representing the Republican party  
of Porto Rico, to urge that the United  
States government grant citizenship  
to the islanders.

It is their intention to see President  
Taft and enlist his sympathies, if pos-  
sible, as well as those of various sena-  
tors and representatives, and to get  
congress to take up the Porto Rican  
citizenship plank contained in the  
last Republican national platform.

### Wisconsin Man Is Sisin.

Spokane, Wash.—The body of Pat-  
rick Corrigan, a wealthy farmer from  
Custer, Wis., was dragged from the  
Spokane river Wednesday.

His pockets had been turned inside  
out, his gold watch, gold pin and cash  
had vanished, as well as \$4,000 in  
drafts and \$3,000 in mortgages he  
carried when he disappeared March 13.

### Tracy's Debts Are \$690,000.

New York.—According to a report  
issued by Receiver E. G. Benedict of  
Tracy & Co., the brokerage firm which  
failed recently, the New York office  
of the firm, has liabilities of about  
\$690,000, and actual assets of about  
\$100,000.

### Royal Arcanum Picks Montreal.

St. Louis.—The supreme council of  
the Royal Arcanum ended its thirty-  
second annual session here, Montreal  
being selected for the next meeting  
in May, 1910.



### SUGAR AND ALCOHOL.

Sweets of All Kinds Alsy Craving for  
Stimulants, Supplying Energy For-  
merly Given by Liquors.

The theory that sugar and a con-  
servative amount of alcohol are inter-  
changeable as food elements is inter-  
esting, though there has been slight  
property damage and a great deal of  
fright. The most severe shocks were  
felt in Chicago and Dubuque, Ia.

"I think there is little doubt that  
sugar can allay the physical craving  
for alcohol. I might say that in the  
chemistry of the body sugar is a  
compensation for alcohol. I have a  
patient who was a heavy drinker for  
years, and who now having sworn  
off, takes strained honey at each  
meal, particularly at breakfast. He  
finds that it quiets his craving for  
alcohol.

"I have another patient who cured  
himself of alcoholism by the use of  
ice cream. Every time he felt the  
craving for alcohol he would eat a  
dish of ice cream. After two weeks of  
this regimen he found that he had  
lost the craving for the old stimulant.  
This treatment, however, was not pre-  
scribed by me. He told me that it  
had been suggested to him by a har-  
dener in one of the big Broadway  
hotels who had cured himself of the  
liquor habit by this ice cream treat-  
ment and had successfully prescribed  
it to other heavy drinkers.

"As for the reason of this, I would  
say that sugar being a highly-concentrated  
food, because dynamically  
available upon absorption into the  
system, and thus supplies the energy  
formerly given by the alcoholic stimu-  
lant.

"I doubt if this sugar cure should  
be adopted by any alcoholic without  
consultation with a physician. After  
the prolonged use of liquor the stom-  
ach is apt to be in no state to as-  
similate a highly-concentrated food  
like sugar. The stomach should be  
first toned up under professional ad-  
vice, the sugar cure being gradually  
adopted."

### TEMPERANCE IN ALABAMA.

Leading Citizens of Birmingham in  
Statement Say It Has Come to  
Stay.

The legalized liquor traffic in Jef-  
ferson county is dead. The prohibi-  
tion law did not come as the result  
of a spasmodic effort. It is the ex-  
pression of a deep conviction of a  
long-suffering community. It has come  
to stay, is the declaration made in a  
statement signed by 35 representative  
citizens of Birmingham, published in  
the Alabama Christian Advocate. Al-  
ready it has accomplished wonders in  
Birmingham. It has closed the sal-  
oons and swept out low and danger-  
ous dives; it has cleansed our streets  
and fumigated old corners that smelt  
of whiskey and blood and murder; it  
has carried our city through one of  
the worst panics the county ever saw  
and has saved many legitimate busi-  
nesses from possible bankruptcy. Un-  
der it real estate values have not  
only been maintained but advanced;  
hundreds of comfortable houses have  
been built; large enterprises have  
been projected; and one bank has  
increased its deposits more than a  
million dollars. With a fair trial it  
will prove to be one of the most im-  
portant factors in making Birmingham  
great and beautiful, and adding to the  
wealth of the great county of Jef-  
ferson.

### The Saloon vs. the Sabbath.

There are evidences that the whisky  
traffic, notwithstanding some recent  
reverses, is still full of fight and is  
preparing for a vigorous campaign on  
new lines in several states. It is full  
of ambushes and surprises as a  
boer general. In New York, it is just  
beginning a crusade to secure legisla-  
tion permitting the opening of li-  
censed saloons on certain hours on  
Sunday, says the Christian Herald.  
Of course, all the gaubling fraternity,  
the low-class politicians, the dispa-  
ted and the drunken, the vicious and  
the criminal will be the whisky men's  
allies in this movement.

We are greatly surprised to hear it  
charged that among those who favor  
it are some preachers of the Gospel.  
What can they be thinking about?  
How can they square their attitude  
with their duty as Christian pastors?  
To open the saloons on Sunday means  
to give Satan free rein in a commu-  
nity and to multiply crime and suffer-  
ing. More than that, if New York  
were to let down the bars, it would  
set an evil example that is sure to be  
followed in other cities.

### To Aid Temperance.

One of the last acts of the Sixtieth  
congress was the enactment of a re-  
vision of the federal penal code. This  
includes a provision that an act for-  
bidden by the law of the state in  
which it occurs is forbidden by the  
federal government. It provides that  
liquor when shipped from state to  
state may be sent only to bona fide  
purchasers in prohibition states, that  
the package must plainly bear the  
purchaser's name, with the statement  
that it contains liquor, and no such  
package of liquor may be sent C. O. D.  
This is aimed at the practice of evad-  
ing state laws through sending liquor  
C. O. D. by express and practically  
making the express agencies liquor  
sellers under federal jurisdiction.



# "LES APACHES" OF PARIS

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD



the recently restored guillotine, and whenever there is to be an execution the Apaches flock from all districts of the city to witness the ghastly sight. Silently they stand, gazing at the grim instrument of death, until the condemned individual is brought forth. Then jeers and howls break forth from the crowd, and as the knife falls the Apaches rush forward to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood. These they preserve as souvenirs, or sell them to the degenerates of the upper classes.

Strangely enough, the male Apaches nearly all look alike. They are hollow-cheeked, dark-haired, furtive-eyed, shambling of gait and sallow of complexion—always easily recognized among the throngs on the streets. The women on the other hand, as a rule, are handsome, spirited and intelligent. They dress well and give especial attention to the care of their hair, which they never cover with a hat. All of them, men and women, profess to follow some trade as a safeguard against the occasional raids of the police on their haunts.

Official Paris is somewhat dismayed by the rapidly growing menace of these Apaches bands. The number of robberies and murders attributable to them is increasing monthly, and as the victims very often are travelers from foreign lands, the crimes are having an appreciable effect on tourist business.

## "FLAG DAY."

My Mrs. Edward Dunroy-Reed.

The general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day" suggests the thought



that "Old Glory" was mature at its birth. But its infancy dates back to the earliest recorded American history.

At the time of the birth of "The Star Spangled Banner" tradition and verified history had marked some 800 years since the advent of the first European upon American soil. The Norseman and the Dane landed upon the northeastern shores of this continent several times between the years 985 and 1500, as is proven by their own records. In 1492 Columbus planted the flag of Spain on



First Flag to Float Over North American Soil. "Red Cross of St. George," the banner of Richard Coeur de Lion in 1192, and planted at Labrador by Sebastian Cabot in 1497 as the royal ensign of Henry VII the island of San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, and again in 1498 at the mouth of the Orinoco in South America; but the first flag to float over the soil of the North American continent of which history tells was planted on the shore of Labrador in 1497 by Sebastian Cabot.

The first stage of evolution was marked two years before the settlement of Jamestown, when James I. of England, in honor of the union, placed the diagonal white cross of St. Andrew with the red cross of St. George, both upon a blue field. This is the first blending of the American national colors known to history. The red, white and blue is therefore as old as the country, as it appeared in the flags which floated over the Virginia settlement and was the flag of the Mayflower and of Plymouth.

## GEORGIA STRIKERS BREAK UP TRAIN

First Violence to Railroad Property Occurs When Engine With Negro Fireman Is Sent To Move Cars.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—First violence to railroad property in the Georgia railroad strikers' strike was offered Friday night to a moving freight at Lithonia, Ga. In consequence the race situation looms more sharply than ever in the trouble, notwithstanding a day of much apparent progress toward settlement. A negro fireman apparently was the cause of the trouble. He was rushed to Atlanta on an engine to save him from violence. The trouble started with the throwing of one or two stones and the boarding of the freight by men who set the brakes and broke the train in three sections. The train now blocks the main line and the progress of the mails.

The railroad officers declared Friday night that the incident was the work of sympathizers, while a county official wired the governor's office that it was merely an accident.

An engine left here late Friday night for Lithonia to bring a train load of perishable provisions from the siding at Lithonia into Atlanta. Assurances have been given for several days that in the interest of local shippers whose valuable cars were tied up no demonstration would be made against hauling these cars to Atlanta.

When the engine reached the Lithonia siding about dusk, it was seen that it carried a negro fireman, as did the mail trains which passed through Lithonia earlier in the day, exciting unfavorable comment.

About 200 people gathered at the station, and just as the train was getting under headway it is said a stone flew in the cab window and hit Engineer Downing. Next, according to the officials, several men boarded the cars, set the brakes and cut off the air, causing the last car to break loose from the train. They also uncoupled the engine, leaving its load stalled. According to the railroad's statement no attempt was made by local authorities to interfere with the attack. It is believed the railroad officials will attempt to clear the track at Lithonia for the mail trains early Saturday and that deputies will be used to protect the train crews in the work.

Friday brought forth almost simultaneously the possibilities of speedy state or federal intervention, believed by many persons of wide acquaintance with local conditions to be heavy with danger of race trouble.

It is admitted that either federal or state authorities can run the trains and with armed forces preserve order, but if the railroad insists on its rights to hire negro firemen it is feared racial enmity and reprisals on negroes will be stirred up in regions remote from the railroad tracks. The state is a stockholder in the road.

An ultimatum which may stop the mail trains on the Georgia road Saturday was delivered Friday night by Assistant Chief Burgess of the engineers to General Manager Scott of the railroad.

Engineer Downing was seriously injured in the riot at Lithonia Friday night. Burgess says he has forbidden the engineers to take out any more trains until complete protection is guaranteed.

## HIGHWAYMEN ROBBED BANK,

But Threw Away Their Loot When Posse Pursued—Two Captured—One May Die.

Merrill, Wis., May 29.—Four highwaymen, in broad daylight Friday, robbed the German-American State bank. Three of the men covered the cashier, R. C. Ballstadt, while the fourth went through a vault and secured upward of \$1,000, overlooking \$20,000 in another vault. They then fled, but were pursued by a posse of citizens. Two men were captured in a swamp after a hot exchange of shots, which will probably result in the death of one of them. The other was uninjured.

The captured robbers are both young, one a mere boy of 17, the other about 20 years old. They are strangers here, and apparently had no experience as yeggmen. They had automatic ten-shot Mauser rifles.

## Bank Cashier Robbed.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—An unmasked man, with a revolver, held up Cashier Stephen Moore in the People's bank at Benbow City, Ill., Friday afternoon. Moore was counting out an express shipment of 24 \$100 bills and 50 \$1 bills when the robber seized the money, fled toward the river with an unmasked confederate, who had stood guard at the bank's front door and escaped. No one else saw the hold up. "The tall man said he wanted a check cashed, and held me up when I started to look at it. I was so unnerved that I could not arise and give the alarm," Moore said in recounting the affair.

## Burned To Death.

Big Stone Gap, Va., May 29.—Mrs. Robert Johnson was burned to death Friday at her home near Ewing, Lee county. She was sitting near the fire and fell asleep. Her clothing became enveloped in flames. When help arrived it was too late to be of service.

## Killed His Daughter.

Paris, May 29.—An American, whose name is given as Henderson, and who is believed to have been from New York, shot his daughter dead and then committed suicide in a cafe near the Central market.

## HEROES OF FAITH

Sunday School Lesson for June 13, 1909  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Hebrews 11:1-40. Memory verses 24, 25.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.—Heb. 11:1.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.  
Subject: What Faith Has Done for Others and Can Do for Us.

What Faith Is.—Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Faith is not hope, but underlies hope and renders hope confident. Faith is not the vision of mysteries, but that proof of them in heart and life which assures us of them without any sight of them.

How does the writer illustrate this faith? "By it the elders (not all men of ancient time, but those of special renown called 'elders') obtained a good report" (R. V., "had witness borne to them," i. e., in the Scripture). This verse sums up the long and splendid catalogue that follows.

What is the first example of faith? That of Abel the righteous (so called three times out of the four mentions of him in the New Testament; see Matt. 23:35; 1 John 3:12). His faith in God led to obedience, and thus he offered the kind of sacrifice which God approved and accepted, perhaps by fire from heaven.

What is the second example of faith? The patriarch Enoch, who "walked with God" (the Septuagint, used here, has it "was well pleasing to God"); "and he was not; for God took him." This proves his faith, for no one can go to God without faith in him.

What is the third example of faith? Noah, whose faith in God's warnings of the coming deluge led him to build the ark. "Noah is the first to receive in Scripture the name 'righteous' (Gen. 6:9; see also Ezek. 14:14, 20; Pet. 2:5). This righteousness is looked on as an inheritance, received by all who manifest the faith."—Ellicott.

What is the fourth example of faith? The glorious example of "faithful—faithful—Abraham," who proved his faith by leaving his native land, his friends, his home, at the command of God, and going he knew not whither, living in tents in the promised land, and not even owning a foot of it except a place to bury his dead wife.

How does the writer sum up the lessons of these great lives? By pointing to the contrast between the earthly lot of the patriarchs and the expectations which their faith led them to cherish.

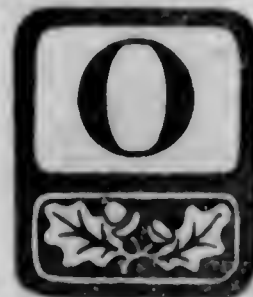
Abraham's Great Test of Faith.—Faith is the point of the writer's next illustration? The value of tests of faith. Think how many eager hopes were centered upon young Isaac, what long waiting was rewarded by him, what glorious promises had their fruit in him. In Isaac should his (Abraham's) seed be called (Gen. 21:12); that is, Isaac and his descendants were to be counted especially as Abraham's seed, inheriting the promises made to him. And now his loving father has offered Isaac up (R. V. margin)—for Abraham's submission to God's will is so entire that the sacrifice is as good as completed and the lad as good as dead; so that, when the ram was substituted (Gen. 22:13) for the boy, Abraham may truly be said to have received his son back again from the grave.

How Faith Gives Clear Vision.—Faith is the point of the next three illustrations, those of Isaac, Jacob and Joseph? In each case, the clear vision of the future that faith gives.

Moses' Great Venture of Faith.—Faith is the point of the next illustration, that of Moses? How many conspicuous instances of faith does the writer note in connection with the exodus from Egypt and conquest of Canaan? Seven in all—not because seven is "the perfect number," nor because there were not more than seven, but because (v. 32) time failed him to recount others, such as the victory at Rephidim, the healing wrought by the brazen serpent, the report of the two faithful spies. These seven are:

The preservation of Moses by his parents; the choice made by Moses when he slew the Egyptian (Ex. 2:11, 12), which was a virtual renunciation of the royal court and "the treasures of Egypt," and an assumption of the cause of the enslaved nation of "the reproach of Christ"; the forsaking of Egypt by Moses; the celebration of the first passover; the passage of the Red sea; the fall of Jericho, which was the result of the people's faith, tested severely by the seven days of persistent obedience in almost total inaction; the preservation of Rahab, who alone of the people of Jericho had faith to believe in the destiny of the Israelites, though all Jericho had the same knowledge that she had of what the Lord had done for his people (Josh. 2:10).

Heaven's Honor Roll.—Faith is the point of the next chapter? "Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith."



One of which would have killed him. The unfortunate man had been stripped of all money, jewelry and other valuables.

"Les Apaches," said the police, stolidly. "He should have known better than to go prowling about alone at night." And in the police records another murder was put on the score of the thugs of the "gay capital."

Paris is not proud of her Apaches, and the rest of the world has known little of these criminal bands, though theater-goers in many American cities during the last season were given a glimpse of one phase of their life in the skillful but revolting "Apache dance" imported from the French music halls. Yet the story of the origin, development and deeds of these outlaw gangs is fascinating, if not edifying.

Nearly ten years ago there appeared suddenly in the underworld of Paris a young woman so beautiful and animated that she at once attracted general attention and admiration among its other denizens. Her head was crowned with a great mass of lovely reddish-gold hair, on account of which she was promptly nicknamed "Casque d'Or," or "Golden Helmet." Suitors quickly flocked about the girl and in time she selected from among them as her protector one Lecat, known among his comrades as a clever thief and a bold fighter whom the police would be glad to have behind the bars.

All went well for a time, until there came on the scene a more attractive scoundrel, named Manda. Pretty, flexible Golden Helmet promptly transferred her affections to the newcomer, and then the trouble began. Lecat, the forsaken, vowed vengeance on his successful rival and summoned his followers to his aid. Manda also had no lack of friends, and soon all the thugs in the district of the Halles or markets had ranged themselves on one side or the other. Many a bloody battle was fought in the streets between the two bands, cheered only by their female friends, and not a few men were slain in these conflicts. Finally in one of the fiercest of the encounters Lecat himself was killed, and Golden Helmet shouted aloud in joy. But her triumph was short-lived. Another leader for Lecat's band, known as "Le Manchot," sprang up and the feud was continued with increased fury. One night Le Manchot caught Manda off his guard and plunged a knife deep into his back, and for weeks the stricken leader lay in hospital near to death. He recovered at last and was being taken in an ambulance to a cell when the blood-thirsty Le Manchot, seeing his victim escaping from his vengeance, broke through the police guard, leaped into the vehicle and stabbed Manda to death. For this murder Le Manchot is now serving a life sentence.

Golden Helmet, maddened by the succession of battles and crimes which her attractions had incited, now sought other conquests, and decided that the drama was her forte. Only the intervention of the police prevented her exploitation by an unscrupulous variety hall manager.

Golden Helmet then speedily sank out of sight, but the rivalry for her favor had lasting results. Always the Apaches have one "queen" whose rule over them is absolute if temporary. One of the most notorious of these was "Chiffonnette," who reigned last year. She was 23 years old, tall and graceful, and would have been a beauty

save for the loss of one eye and the presence of many scars, the results of her numerous boulevard battles. She was elaborately tattooed and was mighty proud of that adornment. Chiffonnette's career came to an untimely end last New Year's day, when she engaged in a desperate fight with another woman whom she hated. Cheered on by a crowd of her male and female subjects, the queen finally stabbed her antagonist to death with a stiletto, and now she is a prisoner in St. Lazare.

This year's queen of the Apaches is Pepe. She is only 18 years old and as pretty as a picture, but as fierce as a tigress and a fit leader for the wretches by whom she is adored.

The comparative immunity from arrest and punishment enjoyed by the Apaches is due to their really wonderful organization. They form a community by themselves, apart from all the rest of Paris, with their own laws, courts and executioners; their secret passwords, and almost their own language, for the argot they use is practically unintelligible to others. Merciless toward their victims, they are no less merciless in punishing those of their own number who are convicted of treachery.

A few years ago one Painblanc was accused of being in league with the police. He was formally brought to trial, the judge being a leader known as "l'Espanol." The charge against Painblanc was not fully proved, but his loyalty was so doubtful that he was sentenced to exile. Rising from his chair in the obscure divo where the trial was being held, he hurled his knife at l'Espanol with unerring accuracy, and the judge fell dead with the blade in his heart. The police rushed in and carried Painblanc to prison, the Apaches making no effort to save him.

Another alleged traitor was Albert Durin. He was condemned to death and two Apaches tied him to the rails of a tunnel of the Belt Line railway of Paris. He was found before a train passed and rescued. How many traitors have been executed by their comrades it is impossible to know, for only in such cases as the foregoing do the police learn about the operations of the "tribunals."

The Apache highwayman operates swiftly and skillfully, and lone strangers in the streets of Paris are never safe from his attacks. His favorite method, known as "le coup du Pere Francois," is to strangle his victim by twisting a handkerchief about his neck. After robbing the senseless man, the thug frequently will kill him with the knife, for the Apaches seem to delight in wanton murder done in what they choose to consider an "artistic" way. If the criminal is arrested, a score of his companions spring up apparently from the very pavement, and unless the police are in force they are speedily routed and the prisoner is rescued.

An observant visitor in Paris may see Apaches, male and female, on almost any street, but it is in the Place de la Roquette that they are to be found in crowds on occasion. There is set up



# East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

## Berea College Fair for Fireside Industries.

Will be held Wednesday, June 9, '09 the College Commencement Day, in Room 4, Lincoln Hall.

Read the list of premiums and prepare to make an exhibit. If you should not take a premium, you will show your skill and may have an opportunity to sell something.

### TAKE NOTICE.

Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 8, or from 7 to 10 a. m. Wednesday June 9, 1909.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since last Commencement Day, June 3, 1908, and must be the product of the person to whom the premium is paid. For instance the premium will be paid to the weaver of a coverlid and not to the person owing it or the material from which it was made.

No premium will be given two years in succession to the same person.

### YOUNG WOMEN! ATTENTION!

As we desire to encourage the younger women to weave, the premiums on Rug Rugs are offered this year only to weavers under twenty years of age.

If any weaver under twenty years of age should be awarded a premium on a coverlid, one dollar will be added to the usual premium.

Home products not included in our list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

We offer fine premiums for hickory or onk-split baskets, melon-shaped. There is quite a demand for such baskets if well made. The size should not be over that of a half-bushel and smaller ones will find a ready sale.

The expenses of the Home-Spun Fair are borne by the Department of Fire Side Industries and we find it necessary to charge 10 per cent commission on all sales made.

### PREMIUMS OFFERED

	1st	2nd
Home-spun and home-woven Coverlids.	\$2.00	\$1.00
Home-spun Table Spreads.	1.00	.50
Coverlid Patterns.	1.00	.50
Linen.	1.00	.50
Cotton.	1.00	.50
Home-spun Pillow Covers.	1.00	.50
Coverlid Patterns.	1.00	.50
Linen.	1.00	.50
Cotton.	1.00	.50
Linen, 8 yards.	1.00	.50
Figured Linen, 8 yards.	1.00	.50
Plain Linen, 8 yards.	1.00	.50
Rug Rugs, figured border.	1.00	.50
Rug Rugs, carpet weave.	1.00	.50
Hickory or Oak Split, melon-shaped Baskets.	1.00	.50
As handles, home-made.	.50	.25
Hand-made split-bottom Chair.	1.50	.75
Hand-made Rustic Chair.	1.50	.75

No premiums are offered for Linsey or Linen which contains less than eight yards. Only second premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class ones are entered.

Committee on Home Spun Fair

## JACKSON COUNTY.

### McKEE.

McKee, May 31.—Rev. Isaac Messier preached the memorial sermon at the church Sunday. There was a large attendance Sunday and also Monday. Prof. Dodge of Berea Commander of the G. A. R. lectured Monday at 10 a. m. In the afternoon the Decoration at the graveyard took place after which the large crowd repaired to the church house and were entertained by lectures from Robert Gardner, Wm. Morris and Prof. Dodge. The people were then dismissed and the G. A. R. went into secret session and conferred degrees upon Jacob Miller. The following members of the James West outpost were present: S. G. Bowles, Wm. Morris, Jeremiah Sparks, Allen Morris, Henry Ramsey, Robin Callahan, Jacob Gabbard and Jacob Miller.—Dr. Frank Hays and family of Oklahoma are visiting at McKee this week. They contemplate returning home in about a week.—Rev. and Mrs. Isaac Messier entertained last Thursday evening in honor of Miss Lena Kolker. Those present were Judge J. F. and Mrs. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Minter, Mrs. Jno. Farmer, Mrs. Kanada Sparks, Mrs. S. G. Bowles, and Messrs. G. V. Morris, John H. Reynolds and R. M. Bradshaw. Also, Mrs. Tekolste, Miss Niland, Miss Hoekje and Miss Kolker.—The County Board of Education was in session Monday and let some contracts for building and repairing school houses.—Mrs. Ellen Hays was quite sick for a few days.—Miss Lena Kolker who has taught in the McKee Academy for the past four years resigned her position and left for her home in Michigan Monday accompanied by Mrs. Teoklate and Miss Hoekje who are going to spend vacation with home folks. We were all sorry to see Miss Kolker leave. She was an excellent teacher and a refined Christian lady and made many friends here.

### EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, May 29.—Owing to the rainy weather farmers are not done planting corn.—W. S. Jones of Goochland bought fifty cords of tan bark of Edward Lako and is peeling it this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Green Lake visited the latter's parents on Rockcastle River the first of the week.—Miss Kessie Drew, of Robinet passed thru enroute to Pine Grove Decoration.—Mrs. Hattie Lake has been in poor health for some time but is better.—Mrs. Mary Williams died of consumption May 25th leaving a husband and three small children.—Old Aunt Minnie Rose, aged 85 died at her son's, Dr. Rose May 25th after a long illness. Two deaths the same day an unusual occurrence in this part. The bereaved families have our sympathy.—People are rushing their crops so they can attend the Berea Commencement.

### FONTSOWN.

Fonstown, May 29.—Jno. W. Hatfield died yesterday and was buried today at Russell graveyard. He had been in bad health for quite a while. He leaves a wife and two children.—Wm. McKinney while clearing fell with an ax and cut his arm very badly. It was necessary for him to go to Dr. L. W. Harrison and have the cut sewed and dressed.—Farmers are badly behind owing to so much rain.—Verna McFarland visited at N. J. Coyle's Friday night.

### HURLEY.

Hurley, May 26.—Farmers cannot hoe corn this week owing to the wet weather.—Mr. Jacob Moore passed thru here last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gabbard visited Mr. and Mrs. Milt Johnson last Sunday.—Mr. Frank Lake, who has been sick at Dave Gabbard's returned to his home at Loom, Sunday.—Quite a large crowd visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cole Sunday. Those present were Misses Nannie and Maggie Sparks, Polle and Maggie McCollum, Lulu Gabbard, and Messrs. Nathan Gabbard, Ellhu Hurley, Frank Roberts and Travis Gabbard.—Several people from this place are expecting to attend the 'Soldiers March' at McKee next Sunday.—Jake Morris caught three young foxes a few days ago.—Grandpa Gabbard is still lingering.—B. H. Cole is making ties for Louis Lake Jr., near Loom.—Mr. Bradley Gabbard's baby is well again.—Mr. and Mrs. Jobe Morris were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Green McCollum Monday night.—Misses June and Lillie Angell, of Middlefork, were at Hurley's store Monday.—Mrs. Lizzie McCollum is able to be out again.

### GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, May 31.—Farmers are behind with their crops on account of rain.—Oats in this part look well.—Sunday school has gone down to some extent in the Adkins district on account of Mrs. Hoovers absence.—George Browning had a logging last Friday and got a good lot of work done.—Several of the boys of Gray Hawk are planning to go fishing next Friday and Saturday.—R. P. Welsh is going to London Wednesday on business.—George Fox of Lone Fork is very low with fever.—Johnson and Tinscher have bought a large boundary of timber from R. P. Welsh and will make into ties.—Lewis Johnson has returned home from E. R. Spottswoods where he has been at work in Lee Co.—Harrison Parrett made a business call at Wm. Bowles Saturday last.—W. R. Engle is selling lots of fine goods cheap at Gray Hawk.—Johnson and Tinscher made a business trip to Livingston last week.—Fruit has nearly made a failure in this part.—Mrs. Irvin Adkins was badly burned while catching fire with powder but is better.—Mr. Thos. Parrett and wife paid J. F. Tinscher and family a welcome visit Sunday last.

### GREENHALL.

Greenhall, May 31.—Married Friday May 28, Andy Pierson and Miss Lucy J. Farmer, the groom a son of Samuel Pierson and the bride a beautiful and well beloved daughter of Jack Farmer. May their life be pleasant and successful.—W. N. Hughes will move his saw and grist mill to Travis in a few days where he has a good job of sawing railroad ties.—J. P. Wilson says his bird dog is a dandy.—J. D. Pierson is selling nursery stock in Mauden this week.—Nute Smith who stuck a nail in his foot several days ago is able to go about without his crutches.—John Evans and wife were visiting Harvey Creech and family Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Callie Morris visited Laura Pierson Saturday.—Andy Pierson has been shivered the second time since he was married and the boys are asking when they are going to shiver him again.—Robert Flanery was visiting

his father and mother last week.—We learn John Flanery who lives at Valley View and has been so low with fever for several weeks is better.—We are having much rain and farmers are behind with their farming.—E. B. Flanery and Bros., are buying sheep.—The man Mison who swapped to Gillis Crank a horse he had stolen at London was captured in Breathitt county. He had sold the horse he had got from Crank to a man by name of Begley for \$25.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson will preach at Canons chapel Sunday at 10 o'clock and at Big Springs at 4 o'clock p. m.—R. E. Evans is being bothered a lot with rheumatism of the arms.—Lee Pierson writes from Perkins, Okla., that the growing crops there are looking fine, farmers have harrowed their corn crops and cultivated the second time.—J. A. Hunter will begin a singing school at Canons chapel or Bethlehem Saturday week. He will teach Saturdays and Sundays.—J. N. Smith and wife visited Mrs. Smith's father and mother on Anglin Branch Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They report a pleasant visit and a fine catch of fish.—All parties bothered with rats call on J. D. Pierson who sells a rat exterminator that never fails.—Stace our whiskey dealer has gone away. We seem to be living a new life, and the country seems to be at peace once more. We do hope that no other man will take up his trade which was a disgrace to the State.—Squire Creech passed thru yesterday taking his daughter to Dr. J. A. Mahaffey to have her eyes treated.

### CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, May 31.—There has been so much rain that farmers are getting in the weeds.—Died, May 21, Ross Azbill who has been a sufferer for three years. He leaves a wife and two small children.—Mrs. Rose, mother of Dr. Rose, died May 25th at her son's. She was very old and had been helpless for some time. On the same same day Mrs. Beck of Horse Lick died. She leaves a husband and several young children.—Sunday school at Cave Springs is getting along nicely.—Dr. Frank Hays and family passed through this place May 25th going to McKee to visit his mother. His home is in Indiana Territory.—Mr. Ance Frost who had his home and property destroyed and his wife killed by a cyclone in Missouri narrowly escaped being killed by the train at Berea May 25. He is at the home of his daughter Mrs. Merida Smith.—Miss Mary Davison was bitten by a copperhead.

## OWSLEY COUNTY.

### GABBARD.

Gabbard, May 29.—Rain this week put farmers behind with their work.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Helton is sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Findley Bowling are rejoicing over a new baby boy at their home.—Ragin Moyer of Booneville visited Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gabbard Wednesday night.—Mrs. Andrew Ross of Cortland who has been visiting friends and relatives at Lelaps, O., returned home Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wilson, of White Oak visited Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Barker of Rice town Sunday.—Al Wilson of South Booneville visited relatives at Rice town Sunday.—Mrs. Margaret Moore is some better at this writing.—C. B. Gabbard was at Booneville Tuesday on business.—Quite a number from this place and Rice town attended church at Cow Creek Sunday.—Julia Mason spent Saturday night and Sunday with Etta and Gail Callahan.—The Rev. Clinton Taylor of Eversole, the oldest minister of Owsley Co., preached the funeral of Lewis and James Moore Sunday at Cow Creek. A large crowd attended.—James Fields, the photographer, is on Sturgeon this week making pictures.—W. N. Duff is in the sewing machine business.—Misses Brownlee and McGaffick gave the young folks a party at the home of Mr. Leander Reynolds Tuesday night. A large crowd was present and all enjoyed themselves.—Jas. R. and Isaac Gabbard attended the funeral of James and Lewis Moore Sunday at Cow Creek and took dinner with Esq. A. J. Baker.—Thirty-four applicants took the examination at Booneville last Friday and Saturday. Twelve failed.

### TRAVELLERS REST.

Travellers Rest, May 28.—We are having lots of rain. Crops are looking prosperous.—Elisha Peters departed this life May 20th. He has had lung trouble for some time. He leaves a wife and two sons and five daughters to mourn their loss.—Born to the wife of Wesley Harstock a bouncing boy, May 17th.—Sunday school at Big Springs is progressing nicely with a large attendance.—Emma Gertie, the little daughter of Wesley Harstock is planning to visit her grandmother.—Martha Wilson made a trip to E. R. Spottswoods camps today peddling.—Miss Emma Dalton visited Miss Lillie Whicker last Sunday.—Miss Mattie Scott is staying with Mrs. J. B. Minter as Mr. Minter is off on business for a while.—Mr. Millard Harstock, the banjo picker is having fine

success.—Mrs. Ida Rowland is planning to do a good business peddling this fall to the federation school.

### VINCENT.

Vincent, May 29.—The past week has been very unsettled weather and farmers are getting behind with their work.—J. C. Botner was at Idumay Tuesday on business.—J. B. Scott, and son-in-law, Andy Venable have just returned from a fishing excursion on Sturgeon Creek. They say their luck was good.—W. H. Venable and wife were the guests of Sylvester Isaacs last Sunday.—Judge S. Isaacs of Buck Creek was at Vincent Thursday trading.—Luther Malnosa was at Idumay Thursday.—Mr. Harvey Johnston who has been away for the past week in the interest of the Rochester Nursery Co., has returned home.—James Isaacs the wool man was at Vincent last week collecting wool for the Riverside Woolen mills.—Old Uncle Isaac Botner was at Vincent Wednesday looking hale and hearty.—J. G. Rowlett the drummer and The Citizen agent passed thru Vincent last Saturday on his way home from a business trip through Madison and Estill counties.

## ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

### GAULEY.

Gauley, June 1.—John Waldrop and family of Livingston visited Squire Robinson Sunday.—Miss Lida Bullock who has been staying in Mt. Vernon is home to stay.—W. H. Ponder made a flying trip to East Bernstadt Monday.—Mr. Garred Robinson and Miss Martha Morris were quietly married at the home of the bride last Thursday.—Joe Ballinger and family of Johnetta visited friends and relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Next Saturday and Sunday is the regular meeting time at Red Hill.—The rainy weather is putting the farmers badly behind. Some are not done planting yet.—The fifth Saturday meeting was well attended by several visiting preachers and brethren. The program was well carried out and every one seemed to enjoy themselves.

### ROBINET.

Robinet, May 31.—Marshall Elliot, of London cut up a moonshine still last Sunday on Big Dry Branch and got the worm. He arrested John K. Smith and Fred Lake. The rest of the crowd made their escape before the marshall got in sight.—S. B. Martin is still improving.—Jas. Carpenter's little son Robert died May 25th and his remains were laid to rest in the family grave yard at the Slagle place.

Penceful be thy silent slumber  
Peaceful in thy grave so low  
Thou no more our sorrows know,  
Yet again we hope to meet thee  
When the day of life is fled,  
And in Heaven with joy to greet thee

Where no farewell tears are shed.  
A Friend.

## MADISON COUNTY.

### DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, May 30.—Mrs. Eva Jones, Flossie and Maud Baker were shopping in Berea last Friday.—While June Rose and Wm. H. Hurd were wrestling here last Friday over a knife, Wade received a serious wound on the back of the neck by falling on an open blade.—Mr. Joe P. Alcorn has moved to Silver Creek. Mr. Henry Baker will move into the house which was occupied by Mr. Alcorn.—Miss Combs who has been sick for the past week is able to be out again.—Miss Dora Bengo was shopping in Richmond last Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lamb left last Thursday for Ohio where they will make their home.—Mr. F. M. Jones who has been visiting relatives at Parks will return May 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Harve Horus by returned home this morning from Richmond where they have been visiting Mrs. Hornaby's sister, who is very sick with typhoid fever.—Mr. James Young and Mr. John Kelley attended the Decoration at Berea Saturday.—Mrs. Alice Bengo and daughter Maggie visited relatives here last Wednesday and were accompanied

home by Mrs. Bengo's granddaughter, Miss Lella Kimberlain.—Mr. and Mrs. Elden Baker of Pannola were the guest of their son Alson Baker last Thursday.—Miss Suda and Addie Rucker were the guests of Miss Elza Rose Saturday night.—Mr. Tom Winhere and family visited Mr. Joe Todds near Speedwell Sunday.—Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.—There will be meeting at the Disciples church on the second Saturday and Sunday in June, conducted by the Rev. Kale. Every body is invited.—Mr. W. M. Jones and family and Mr. Will Klardred and family and several more from this place attended Decoration Day exercises at Kirby Knob Sunday. All reported a fine time.—Mr. Luther Kimberlain and family were the guests of Levi Kimberlain last Sunday.—Mrs. Sallie Johnson of Richmond and Mr. E. I. Durham and Mr. Roy Jones of Combs took dinner at Mr. James Young's Sunday.—Mrs. Clara Todd and Miss Mirtle Winhere of Speedwell visited their father, Mr. Tom Winhere from Monday until Wednesday.

### BIG HILL.

Big Hill, May 31.—Mr. Dan Lucas has just returned from Jackson County where he has been buying sheep.—Mr. M. J. Canler and James Weather have returned from the mountains where they have been buying cattle.—Miss Julia Johnson from Lexington has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayer.—Mr. Tiff Chasteen and wife visited Mrs. Kate Greens yesterday.—Mr. A. P. Settle and family of Kingston were the guests of M. D. Settle Sunday.—Mass meeting will be held at Mallory Springs the fourth Sunday in June. All Sunday schools invited to take a part. Come and bring filled lunch baskets.—Prayer meeting next Thursday night led by Mrs. A. J. Wilson, subject Prayer.—Mr. M. D. Settle has a fine lot of pictures for 49 cents after trading two dollars worth. They are 16x20. Call and see them.

(Continued on fourth page.)

# THE BEST PAPER FOR YOU IS THE CITIZEN

THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. NEWS—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. CATTLE—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. FARM HINTS—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. HOME HINTS—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. SCHOOL—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON—A full column every week. STORIES—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. TEMPERANCE—A column of good reading about temperance. AND OTHER THINGS—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

## ALL FOR \$1.00

Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than anywhere else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:

- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife. Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator, a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there be in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many bricks to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package, just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and plaid of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
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